THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,340—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY—MONDAY, MAY 22, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th May	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9491
2nd June	PERSIA	7951	....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
17th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
24th "	DEVANHA	8097	MALWA	10553
1st July	HIMALAYA	6898	....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7933	....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
5th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
12th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9570
26th "	CALEDONIA	7553	....	...
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
9th "	OCEANA	6910	....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	4505
23rd "	ARABIA	7933	....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4580	L. Manchini	15th June 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzine	15th July 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Manchini	15th August.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th June 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Aug. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ——to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new, Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon.	22nd May	11 a.m.	*P D & C M,
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	25th May	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	26th May	6 a.m.	† direct.

*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 25th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagndad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, sailing on Saturday, 27th May, calling at Ports as inducement offers, for particulars of which apply to the undersigned.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Thursday, 15th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Mutra," 4044 tons, sailing on or about 23rd May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

22nd May, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Caledonien	4,130	Molbar	8th June 1911.
Sydney	4,118	Sellier	6th July 1911.
Salazie	4,147	.....	3rd Aug. 1911.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	X	31st Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365	.....	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	5,583	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	Melbar	23rd Nov. 1911

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	X	16th June.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Horaby Road, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Massilia	5091	Brown, R N R	9th June 1911
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	21st " "
Circassia	6716	U F Osborne R N R	11th July "
Scindia	6106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	8th Aug. "
Elysia	6368	W. Robertson	21st " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	22rd " "
Circassia	6716	U F Osborne R N R	9th Oct. "
Scindia	6106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6368	W. Robertson	18th " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	299
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

NEW LINE HOME.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Khosrou	3,769	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,863	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

M. M. SHIRAZER,
No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. Agent.

11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE, FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,375,444,33

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco,
Calcutta,	Shanghai.	Washington,
Singapore.	Hankow,	Mexico,
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama,
Canton,	Yokohama,	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe,	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... "	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... "	16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE GIFT OF GIVING SOMETHING DIFFERENT.

IF you require something novel, something that "gets away" so to speak from the usual offerings of presents, there are sound reasons why the choice of cultivated people should fall on HAWKES' CUT GLASS.

Not only has HAWKES' CUT GLASS won first honours at every exposition of note within current memory, but in the cosmopolitan field of art it is not less distinguished. Among the finest CUT GLASS of the Age Hawkes' is acknowledged to be one of the artistic wares of the world. HAWKES' characteristics are uncommon ones. The cutting is clear, elegant, exact. The colour is the matchless, perfect white. Every design shows the imagination, poetry, and freedom of the artist.

We now have on exhibition a choice collection of

HAWKES' CUT GLASS

and which consists of specimens of the most beautiful things. If you are interested in the selection of a gift or in the further enhancement of your own table—the dining table, the toilet table, "the little table" where crystal and flower colour would lend a happy touch inspection would interest. If you have no immediate purchase in mind we would be equally pleased to introduce to you this department of our stock.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWKES' CUT GLASS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink **YOU NEED** this Hot Weather is a **"VITALIA"** Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food **"VITALIA."**

Ask for it at

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND POONA.

10,000 MILES

On one set of Dunlop Tyres!!! This is not an exceptional case but is one of many.

The letter was written by Mr. H. J. Bath of Badger Heath near Wolverhampton on Jan. 5, 1911, to Mr. Cureton, Managing Director of the Sunbean Motor Car Coy., Ltd., Wolverhampton.

"The Dunlop grooved tread tyres supplied with my 12-16 Sunbeam in December, 1909, have now run over 10,000 miles. . . I am selling the car with the tyres still on, so I don't know how much further they will do. I suppose you will take the credit for the car being light on the tyres, but the tyres must be made of good stuff, too, because they had a bad start, with 1,000 miles in the New Forest over unrolled flints. Needless to say, I shall have the same make of tyres on the new car."

DUNLOPS ARE THE BEST.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

150° 150°

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED FROM AMERICA

Highest grade LAMP OIL

Rs. 6 per case ex-Godown.

Apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,

GRAHAM'S BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.

150° 150°

GRIMAULT & Co.'s 'ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Gray Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "PERSIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

BOOKING OF THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS BY THE PUNJAB EXPRESS TRAIN.

WITH effect from the 10th May 1911, third class passengers are also booked by the PUNJAB EXPRESS TRAIN as follows :—

FROM	TO
All Express stopping stations between Bombay and Baroda.	All Express stopping stations between Godhra and Delhi and via Delhi and vice versa.
Metre-gauge stations between Khandwa and Nauganwan stations north of Ratlam on the Malwa Section.	All Express stopping stations between Nagda and Delhi and via Delhi and Amargarh to Bombay and vice versa.
All Express stopping stations between Godhra and Delhi and via Delhi.	All Express stopping stations between Delhi and Godhra including via Delhi and vice versa.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay 13th May 1911.

THE JAFERALI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Liquidation)

SALE OF MILL PREMISES, ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND PLANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the premises, engines, boilers, machinery and the property belonging to the above Company, which comprises 14,060 ring spindles and 5,472 mule spindles in all 19,532 spindles and 312 looms and preparatory machines, &c., relating thereto, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION under the orders and directions of the District Court of Surat, in the District Court after 12 noon on 15th June, 1911.

The conditions of sale and further particulars can be had from the undersigned on application and the property will be on view after 1st June during the office hours.

T. K. ENGINEER,
Official Liquidator,
Jafer Ali Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd.
(In Liquidation.)

Sonifalia Surat, Dated 13th May, 1911.

NOTICE.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited superscribed "Tenders for Special Oils" for the supply of :—

500 Gallons of Cylinder Oil.
1,200 Gallons of Crank Chamber Oil.
200 Gallons of Dynamo Oil.

for a period of 12 months, commencing from the 1st July 1911. The oil is to be supplied shall be in accordance with specification shown in tender.

2. Tenders must reach the Manager, N. W. Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, by 12 Noon on TUESDAY, the 13th June 1911, at which place, time and date they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present.

3. Form of tender with full particulars of conditions of contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, N. W. Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 5, which amount must be remitted with application for tender.

4. If tenderers are not actually manufacturers, they must, at the time of tendering, give the names of the manufacturer of the oils they propose to supply and state where the works are situated.

5. Samples legibly marked with the name and address of tenderer should be delivered free of all charges at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, Lahore, not later than 12 Noon on MONDAY, the 12th June 1911.

6. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money (which money must be remitted direct to the Chief Cashier, N. W. Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, in cash or in Currency Notes encashable in Lahore without discount charges) will not be considered.

7. The Manager holds himself at liberty to select any tender in full or in part without assigning any reason for doing so, nor does he bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, the 13th May 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS TO SIMLA.

THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for two months, will be issued on any date during May, June and July, from BOMBAY, MHOW, NEEMUCH and NASIRABAD to SIMLA, at the following REDUCED FARES :—

Stations.	Return fares. Rs. a. p.	Route by which available.
Bombay.....	128 10 0	Via Nagda Muttra Railway, Delhi and Saharanpur.
Mhow.....	108 9 0	
Neemuch	95 14 0	Via Ajmer, Delhi and Saharanpur.
Nasirabad.....	85 13 0	

BOMBAY-SIMLA TIMINGS.—Leave Bombay 21·15 hours, arrive Simla 18·30 hours. Leave Simla 8-15 hours, arrive Bombay 7·15 hours. Time occupied 46 hours approximately. Corridor carriages, dining car, electric lights and fans on Bombay-Kalka service. Through carriage between Bombay and Kalka.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 4th day of July, 1911, for the SUPPLY of 12" C. I. PIPES, SPECIAL CASTINGS and sluice valve for laying main, in Fergusson Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 350 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Cainchpokli, 17th May, 1911.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "ARCADIA," from LONDON, and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning, to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

WANTED.

FOR the DRAWING BRANCH of the Public Works Secretariat, Burma.

(1) A thoroughly qualified Architectural DRAFTSMAN on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem to fill a permanent appointment.

Must be a good draftsman, reliable constructionist, and competent to make detailed drawings from sketches.

Must also possess a knowledge of Architectural styles.

(2) A certificated 3rd grade Draftsman on a salary of Rs. 60-3-75 per mensem, to fill a permanent appointment.

(3) A trained Computor on a salary of Rs. 125-5-150 per mensem, to fill a permanent appointment.

Applicants should in the first instance apply by letter only, stating age, qualifications, etc., and in the case of (1) should also state ability to submit, when required drawings of his Architectural work.

Successful candidates will be on probation for six months.

G. H. BELL,
Under Secretary to the Govt :
of Burma Rangoon.

Dated 11th May, 1911.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF WASTE COTTON AND WASTE HESSIAN THREAD.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Waste Cotton and Hessian Thread" are invited and will be received by the Manager in his office at Lahore (Post Office Naulakha) up to 12 noon on TUESDAY the 20th June, 1911, at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present. The rates quoted will not however be divulged. The waste will be required to be delivered at Lahore Store Depot, but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with terms noted in the form of tender.

The undermentioned are the items and quantities required.

	Cwts.
(1). Waste Cotton Colored soft quality for cleaning purposes.....	8,700.
(2). Waste Hessian Thread for cleaning purposes.....	7,600.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each form of tender.

3. Samples legibly marked with the name and address of tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon on TUESDAY the 20th June, 1911.

4. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money (which money must be remitted direct to the Chief Cashier, N. W. Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, in cash or in currency notes encashable in Lahore without discount charges) will not be considered.

5. The Manager holds himself at liberty to select any tender in full or in part without assigning any reason for doing so, nor does bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 15th May 1911.

Bombay Gazette.

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT
CORONATION ARTICLES.

By a Brilliant Triumvirate :—
The DUKE of ARGYLL
Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers

June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.

By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

[The earlier articles of this series appeared on May 6, 13 and 20.]

June 10th—Westminster Abbey : Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs. Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland ; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland ; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

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NIGHT do. :—SATURDAYS only, 9-30 to 11-30 with Band.

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Acting Manager.

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BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON WASTE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 22nd instant, 3-30 p. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the Knatan Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., at Haines Road, Byculla by order of the Knatan Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Messrs. Heptoola Salebhoy and Co., the following—

Mitnel cops waste about 13 bores about 30 cwts.				
Cops bottom do	do	61	do	do 150 do
Warping small ends		5	do	do 12 do
Hard waste No. 20		62	do	do 130 do

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Delisle Road the building materials of the following chawls :—

Ward No. 2270 (2), Street No. 324 A, at Delisle Road, a ground floor chawl, with the privy and washing places which was formerly belonging to Mr. Aspandier K. Irani.

Ward No. 2403 (1), Street No. 239, at Delisle Road, a two storied chawl with washing places, which was formerly belonging to Mr. A. K. Irani.

Ward No. 2414 (1), Street No. 4, at Curry Road, a three storied chawl, with the privy which was formerly belonging to Bai Khatizabai, wife of Haji Ahmed Haji Abba and others.

On the same day at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.—The building materials of the property—G. Ward No. 2483 (4) Street No. 154 C, at the Junction of the Carroll Road and Elphinstone Road, which was formerly belonging to Dr. S. S. Battlewalla.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner, City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 25th instant at 4 p. m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the Old Municipal Bungalow at DeLima Street, Mazagon.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed and unserviceable properties, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at P. Byramji's Bungalow, Gilder Street, Tardeo, next to Hirachund Gamanji Boarding School, the valuable and handsome teak-wood and blackwood and mahogany household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, one English sliding dining table in 7 pieces, arms and without arms chairs, mirror, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room new design suites, handsome drawing room cabinets, marble top chiffoniers, table and teapoys, single and double doors new design almirahs, revolving top English office table, writing tables, book cases, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, new design brass and iron bedsteads, table, hanging and hall lamps, rich oil paintings and pictures, coir and matting, copper and alluminium utensils, garden tubs and pots etc., etc., the property of Revd. Mr. J. Smith and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Ghatkoper.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY the 4th proximo sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises by order of the concerned the following very valuable property.

Lot No. I.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate in the village of Kerole in the District of Trombay in the Taluka of Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette and District of Thana containing by admeasurement 1,916 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the land bearing Survey No. 77 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property described in Lot No. 2, on or towards the South by a private Road, on or towards the East by the public Road leaving to Ghatkoper Station and on or towards the West by a rain water gutter.

Lot No. II.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate in the village of Kerole in the District of Trombay in the Taluka of Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette and District of Tanna containing by admeasurement 1,940 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the land bearing Survey No. 77 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property described in Lot No. 3, on or towards the South by the property described in Lot No. 1, on or towards the East by the public Road leading to Ghatkoper, and on or towards the West by a rain water gutter.

Lot No. III.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate in the village of Kerole in the District of Trombay in the Taluka of Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette, District of Tanna, containing by admeasurement 4,650 square yards, or thereabouts being a portion of the land bearing Survey No. 77 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Nathoo Oomersy, on or towards the South by the property described in Lot No. 2, on or towards the East by a public Road leaving Ghatkoper Station, and on or towards the West by a rain water gutter together with the Bungalow and other buildings standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Carol, Solicitors, at Hornby Road or the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPING, OLD WOOD IRON, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., have received instructions from the Superintendent, Bombay Port Trust Docks, to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 22nd May 1911, at 2-30 p.m., at the Victoria and Prince's Docks premises.

A quantity of grain sweeping, old wood, iron etc.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd May, 1911, at 10 a.m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building street No. 8, case No. 12, Saparibag Road, Parel.

Building Street, No. 120A, Case No. 84, Dadar Road.

AUCTION SALE of old and unserviceable Materials and Stores, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel,

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th May 1911, at 2-30 p. m, (S. T.), Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores consisting of staves for casks, K. oil tins, lamps of sorts, brackets, drums, paint cans, varnish tins, G, I. buckets, mortar pans, commode pans, platform weighing machines, coir matting, mastresses, hoop iron, trolly wheels, furniture, wooden barrels, glass, manilla rope leather cuttings, cooking stove, cloth cutting, canvas and leather pipes, I. R. piston, packing rings and rubber pipes, I. R, and canvas vacuum pipes, zinc lining, clocks, bells, leather belts, copper utensils, brass couplings, hammers, augers, locks, C. I. weights, ratchest braces, card boards, and sundry other stores, &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the materials removed away within one month from the day of the sale, failing which groundrent will be charged by the Railway Company.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1911.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will REMOVE their OFFICE and AUCTION ROOMS, from 1st June, 1911, from their old premises at Bank Street, to Rem

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, May 19.] [BOMBAY, May 20.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	81 5-16	un	chgd
do. Rentes ...	56		1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan...	85 3-4	un	chgd
do. Govt. securities...	64 7-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1-2		1-8
do. 2 months' hence...	24 9-16		1-8
do. in New York ...	53 1-8		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25-31 1-2	01	
do. at Berlin...	20-45 1-2	un	chgd
do. at New York...	4-83 1-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight.	2 3-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	2 3-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1-4	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 1 7-8 unchanged.
Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by China selling

SPECIE SHIPMENTS. £

Silver to Bombay ...	170,000
Bar Gold to Bombay ...	200,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Unchanged—Dull.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	.....
Manchester	Quiet but firm.
Total Sales	6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	7,0
Imports	2,000
Mid-Americans	8-38—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 11-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
8·12 +02	8·03 +03	7·97 +03	7·89 +03	7·22 —us

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·03 —04	6·97 —04	6·95 —04	6·95 —04

New York Official noon call July 16-05 October 13-26.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	17,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year ...	15,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	17,000
Exports to Continent ...	11,000
Spot Cotton—	15·15+05
Futures—Month of May 15·15+05	Advanced on bull support and short covering.
Futures—Month of July 13-13—10	

NEW ORLEANS—

	Bales.
Stock of cotton in London	6,100

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F.... 7 1-8
Buyers &c.—Sellers.
Months—May-June.
Fair Red Coconada C. I. F. London ... d 6 17-32
Coconada Ginned C I F London ... d 6 19-32

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist ...	12
George Mackall's Yarn ...	11 7-8

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi	...34 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.	
Red Karachi	...33 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London. Sellers.	
SOUTH AMERICAN.	
Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs,	...33 5-8
Do. Months—May-June—Sellers.	
Buyers &c.—Quiet.	
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.	
South Australian	...35
Do. Month—June.—Value.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	...44 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	...47 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	...40 1-2 + 1-4
Do. Months—June-July.—Sellers.	
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.	
Tone—Quiet.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...71 5-8+7-8
Do. Months—June-July—Done.—Sellers.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Tone—Firmer.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).	12 + 1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	...4-8—Value—Irregular

METALS—

Copper Braziers	...£ 65 3-4
Yellow Metal	...d 5 7-8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	...£54 1-2
Tin Plates I. C.Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. a. i. Liverpool	.....
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp.....	4 16 3
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B., 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	10 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India..	5 5 0

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ...	10s.

WOOL AUCTION.

Wool sale closed to-day firm with a fair demand. 24,000 sold during the sale.
Vicenzere first white highest 11 1-2.
Vicenzere first white lowest 10 1-2.
Vicenzere ordinary white highest 9 3-4.
Vicenzere ordinary white lowest 8 1-2.
Candahar first white highest 9 3-4.
Candahar first white lowest 9
Candahar ordinary white highest 8 3-4.
Candahar ordinary white lowest 8.
Bicanere white highest 8 3-4.
Bicanere white lowest 7 1-4.

ARRIVALS—

"Comeric." "Koerber"

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags.	...13 7 1-2—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment	...July-Aug.
Tone—Firmer. Quiet but steady.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...12-6—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments	...May.
Tone—No business.	
German Beet-root 88 p. c	...10 6—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...June.
Tone—Only limited business.	
BARA Similar Crystals C & F India	...14 4 1-2—Sellers
Months of Shipments	...May-August.
Tone—Quiet.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...11 4 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments	...May
Tone—Quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta	May-June—10 5 1-4—Value.
Do do.	June-July—10 3 3-4—Value.
	July-Dec—10 4 1-2—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	May-June—10 6 3-4—Value.
Do. do.	June-July—10 5 1-4—Value.
	July-Dec—10 6 —Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta	May-June—11 6—Value
Do. do.	June-July—11 6 3-4—Value.
	July-Dec—11 7 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	May-June—11 7 1-2—Value.
Do. do.	June-July—11 8 1-4—Value.
	July-Dec—11 9—Value.

Sugars Tone—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [20TH May, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
2 Boxes Sovs...	Rs. 1,50,000	Aden	National Bank
20 Boxes Bullions	15,00,000	Alexandria	do
2 Cases Rs. .	4,335	Port Said	Chartered Bank
280 Bars Silver.	5,25,000	London	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 18th May, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	62	73,532
B B and C I Railway ...	36	43,416

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened at 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d. T.T., 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. As is usual on mail day there has been little fresh business doing. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. June
Do. do France	...171
Do. do Marsa	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...183 1-4
Shanghai "	...177 1-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 96 1-4 for Cash and the Settlement and has remained unchanged during the day with a moderate business doing. For the June Settlement business has been done at 96 5-16.

We quote :—

Cash ...	... Rs.	96	4 0
1st Settlement	... Rs.	96	4 0
2nd "	... "	96	5 0

BULLION :—

Bar Silver in London closed 1-8 lower at '24 1-2 for ready and 24 9-16 for delivery in two months. New York was 1-4 lower at 53 1-8. The local market opened quiet at 62 1-4 ex-duty for Cash. There has been little doing, and closing rates are as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs:	24	0 0
Australian " ...	... "	24	0 0
Sovereigns " ...	... "	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	... "	62	4 0
" 1st settlement	... "	62	8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The market opened quiet but steady and prices recovered the decline of yesterday afternoon. For May contracts there is little or nothing doing, but a moderate business is being put through with mills in Southern descriptions for June and July delivery, exporters being sellers. H. G. Westerns June delivery are offering at Rs. 333-34. Closing prices are as under.

Ready cotton has been steady with a good demand by exporters, chiefly for Japan, and the offtake at Colaba showed a considerable improvement. Mills were also buying rather more freely. Prices are steady and the enquiry has been met by holders.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach ...	... Rs.	361	May
Do do Khandesh...	... "	307	do
F G do do ...	... "	296	do
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola...	... "	318	do
Do do Bengals ...	... "	305	do
Good saw Ginned Dharwar...	... "	362	do
Do H C Westerns ...	... "	339	do
Do M G do ...	... "	341	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	... Rs.	308	March
Fully Good H G Bengals	... "	245	Jany.
Fine M G Bengal ...	... "	271	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Easier.
Estimated Sales	...	4,000 bales
Total Imports	...	2,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
8·11 —01	8·02 —01	7·96 —01	7·67 —02

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·19 —03	6·99 —04	6·93 —04	6·91 —04	6·91 —04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

Both the home and local markets are steadier and prices are again improving. There is a fair enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	12	4 0 B. T.
May ...	... "	12	14 6 R. T.
September ...	... "	13	4 6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is quiet but steady.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May...	Rs.	7	2 0 B. T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ...	"	7	14 0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	"	6	10 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is steady.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	51	8 0
Mimbara ...	"	52	8 0
Yellow Ringanghat ...	"	57	0 0
Black Kutni ...	"	43	8 0

CASTORSEED :—Tone quiet little doing. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	34	0 C
Forward	... Rs.	7	0 0 R T

COTTONSEED :—Tone quiet but steady. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	21	8 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone easier. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	9	14 0 B. T.
May	... Rs.	10	10 0 R. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone steady.

We Quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	42	8 0
Small	... Rs.	41	0 0

MOWRASEED :—Tone easier.

July-August ...	... Rs.	7	2 0 R. T.

WHEAT :—The market is easier.

We Quote :—

White Delhi May Sutta ...	Rs.	4	15 0 R. T. Nominal.
White Delhi R.-R.	... Rs.	4	13 0 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of bombay ...	1,680
Bank of India ...	67 1-2
Eastern Bank ...	79
Indian Specie ...	50 1-2

MILLS.

David ...	375
Kohinoor ...	642 1-2
Manockji Petit ...	2,665
New Great Eastern ...	165
Sassoon S & W Co Ld ...	780

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co ...	240 X D
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	130
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	170
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,155
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	18

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley ...	480

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	9,140 bales
Wheat ...	...	61,064 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	41,030 "
Rapeseed ...	...	7,905 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	713 "
Poppyseed ...	...	7,082 "
Groundnuts...	...	2,777 "
Castorseed ...	...	4,231 "
Rice ...	...	4,385 "
Myrabollams	...	7,722 "
Cottonseed ...	...	8,911 "
Mowraseed ...	...	502 "
Gram ...	...	10,992 "
Joowar ...	...	1,092 "
Maize ...	...	374 "

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, May 20.] [BOMBAY, May 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	81 1-4		1-16
do. Rentes ...	96	un	chgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	95 7-4	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. securities...	64 7-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 5-8		1-8
do. 2 months' hence...	24 11-16		1-8
Bar Silver in New York ...	53 3-8		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-31 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20-46	1-2	
do. do. New York ...	4-83 3-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight ...	2 1-4	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 1-2	1-8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 3-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.
Closing tone of Silver.—China buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Unchgd.	Dull.
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	.....
Manchester	...	Quiet.
Total Sales	...	9,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	250
Imports	...	2,000
Mid-Americans	...	8·40 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		10 5-8 —1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
8·11 —01	8·02 —01	7·96 —01	7·67 —02	7·20 —04

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·00 —03	6·94 —04	6·92 —03	6·92 —03

NEW YORK—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,000
Receipts at " Last year	.....
Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Exports to Continent	24,000
Spot Cotton—	16·10—05
Futures—Month of July 15·91—·1	Declined on bearish private crop reports and on longs unloading.
Futures—Month of Oct. 13-11 —07	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	...	15 11-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of July	...	15·85—07
Do. " Oct.	...	13·09+05
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton	...	Firm.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Sales	34,000
Do. Speculation	.....
Do. Exportation	1,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	74,000
Do. Actual Export	9,000
Do. Import of the Week	24,000
Do. Stock	869,000
Surat week's Sales	200
Do. Indian Speculation	.....
Do. Exportation	.....
Do. Forwarded Consumers	3,000
Do. Actual Exports	500
Do. Week's Imports	6,000
Do. Stocks in Liverpool	13,000
Afloat Americans	20,000
Do. Indian	23,000
Stock of Cotton in London	.....
Cotton Total Visible Supply ...	2,540,000 —139,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian ...	2,2,000
Do. Quantity in Sight ...	11,240,000 +70,0·0

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi	...33 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.	
SOUTH AMERICAN.	
Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs	...33 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.—Value.	
Tone—Easier.	
AUSTRALIAN.	
South Australian	... 35
Do. Month—June—Value.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship	44 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports.—sellers—Dunkirk.	
YellowGujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p.c. ex-ship	47
Do. Months—May-June,	unchgd
Do. Name of Ports.—Sellers—Dunkirk.	
Brown Cawnpore	...40 1-2
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—Buyers—Antwerp.	
Tone—Firm.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship	...71 3-8
Do. Months—June-July—Done.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Tone of Linseed—Easier.	
Linseed Argentine (La Plata)	...67
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	...12 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	... 4-6 Quiet.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	...13 6 3-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...July-Aug.	
Tone—Inactive and prices tending downwards.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...12-6 Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments	...May.
Tone—No business.	
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	...10 5 1-2 Sellers
Months of Shipments	...June
Tone—Market opened flat but improved towards the close.	
BAR & Similar Crystal C & F India	...14 4 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...May-August.
Tone—Quiet.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...11 4 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments	...May.
Tone—Quiet.	
Java unchanged.—Quiet.	

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

Bengal Opium sale proceeds in April 1911 and Malwa opium pass duty in, and to end of March 1911 compared with the estimates.

Latest Month.

	Budget Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate Rs.
In May 1911. Bengal ...	65,50,000	76,61,300	11,11,300	.....
In April 1911. Bombay ...	Nil.	24,900	24,900	.....
Total ...	65,50,000	76,86,200	11,36,200	.....

Two Sale of Bengal Opium and one months' Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

	Budget Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate. Rs.
To end of May 1911. Bengal ...	13100000	15348600	2248600	.....
To end of April 1911. Bombay ...	Nil	24900	21900	.....
Total ...	13100000	15373500	22735.0	.....

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 16th May, 1911, as compared with the statement of 9th May 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 9. Rs.	a.	p.	May 16. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,75,00,000	0	0	1,75,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	2,23,32,906	5	11	1,72,76,396	4	2
Other Deposits, &c	15,95,60,649	3	11	15,85,31,729	1	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	6,88,553	6	7	8,03,287	9	10
Sundries	22,66,440	15	5	23,14,788	6	8
	22,26,48,550	0	1	21,64,31,201	5	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2 85,91,335	0	0	2,83,76,895	0	0
Other authorized investments ...	65,69,703	0	0	65,68,803	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	4,22,12,264	10	1	4,08,17,841	1	7
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,15,35,437	4	10	4,06,07,392	15	3
Bills discounted, &c	2,99,05,695	14	5	3,02,81,841	7	6
Balances with other Banks ...	28,12,000	2	0	29,84,018	3	7
Bullion	.....			.....		
Dead Stock.....	22,07,849	12	0	22,05,759	15	1
Stamps	12,991	6	8	13,885	15	7
Sundries	76,293	6	6	76,374	15	0
	15,39,53,670	8	6	15,19,33,112	9	7
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	6,86,94,879	7	7	6,44,98,088	12	2
Cash, &c., at... Branches						
	22,26,48,550	0	1	21,64,31,201	5	9

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	39,36,165	Decrease.
Government at Branches ...	23,23,346	Do.
Other Deposits	10,28,969	Do.
Post Bills	1,19,734	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments.....	2,15,540	Decrease.
Loans.....	13,94,423	Do.
Accounts of Credit	9,28,945	Do.
Mercantile Bills	3,76,146	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	15,76,733	Decrease.
Cash at Branches	26,20,059	Do.

Percentage 36·04

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trafford Hall s—390 bales cotton, V Wadkar and Co ; 600 bales cotton, M Umersey ; 297 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 4,015 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 8,000 cwts bones, E C Nanji ; 1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Magician s—1,245 cwts groundnuts, J M Fachiri.
Trafford Hall s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Elysia s—10 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Duke of York s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 400 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 2,001 cwts castorseed W Blythe 400 cwts myrabollams E Oomersey; 110 bales cotton Bamji and Co: 1200 cwts myrabollams Parikh Bros & Co ; 175 cwts gum Jamnadas & Co; 101 cwts gum S Cooverji.
Clan MacNab s—174 bales cotton Ralli Bros: 4000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.
Bagdale s—402 bales cottonfly Hirji Assu.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Alpine s—5 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Campbell; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 362 bales cotton bones R. Kaderbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Nairu s—200 cwts poppyseed, Wolkart Bros ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Cilisia s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales hemp, Ebji Oomersey.

FOR GENOA.

Burwood s—200 bales cotton, Walter Pavri ; 908 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Ferozi s—2,500 cwts linseed, 1,500 cwts rapeseed, 100 cwts castorseed, K. Dewchand ; 125 bales cotton, Bamji and Co ; 2,002 cwts linseed, 84 cwts tilseed and 1,341 poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—650 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 286 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, H Goculdass and Co.
Austria s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams Forbes Forbes and Campbell.

FOR VENICE.

Austria s—454 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Africa s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—4 cwts Rehns horns M. M. Esabhai ; 100 bales twist David Sassoon and Co
Persia s—150 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s— 40 chests opium, Cursetji Bomanji.
Persia s—200 bales twist, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Persia s—100 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Arcadia s—7 bales hides, M. J. Jamabhai and Co.
Persia s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes and Campbell.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL.

Bombay, 22nd May.

404. Musketry.—The Miniature Range at Carnac Road, will be open for competition matches 1, to 6 on Saturday the 27th instant from 2 to 5 p.m.

405. Meeting.—A General Meeting of the members of the Rifle Club will be held at Head-Quarters, Council Road, Fort, on Wednesday next, the 24th instant at 6-30 p.m. All members are invited to attend.

406. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company :—

No 7128 Vol H A Eltoft.
No 7129 Vol F E Lupton.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. R. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 20th May.

Leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned officer Captain B. K. Golbsmith No. 2 Company. For 3 months.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY ANNUAL RIFLE MEETING.

MATCH 1, RUNNING MAN.—1st Sergt Clyne 7 hits, 2nd Sapper Findlay 6 hits, 3rd Bombr Geldart 6 hits, 4th Sapper Biggerstaff 5 hits, 5th Corpl Scott 5hits.

MATCH 2, DISAPPEARING TARGET—1st Gunner Sherren 7 hits, 2nd Sapper Biggerstaff 6 hits, 3rd Gunner Binks 6 hits, 4th Bombr Gubbins 5 hits, 5th Gunner Green 5 hits.

MATCH 3, FALLING PLATES.—1st Bombr Gubbins 16, 2nd Gunner Tenner 14, 3rd Gunner Sherren 12, 4th Gunner Hayward 12, 5th C. S. M. I. Maber 12.

MATCH 4, GOVERNOR'S CUP 200, 300, 600 YDS.—1st Sapper Leodam 92, 2nd Sergt Barker 89, 3rd Bombr Gubbins 86, 4th Gunner Eagles 86, 5th Sapper Rowe 86.

MATCH 5, 300 and 500 YDS.—1st Gunner Hagles 60, 2nd Sapper Leedam 59, 3rd Sergt Barker 59, 4th Sapper Rowe 58, 5th Gunner Thomson 58.

MATCH 6, 400, 700 YARDS.—1st Sapper Wilson 53—16=37, 2nd Sergt Barker 52—16=36, 3rd Gunner Eagles 44—8=36, 4th Sergt Clyne 50—16=34.

MATCH 7, 300 600 and 800 YARDS.—1st Gunner Green 72, 2nd Sapper Welsh 71, 3rd Bombr Gubbins 71.

AGGREGATE MEDALS.—1st Sergt Barker 200, 2nd Sapper Leedam 197.

SPOON COMPETITIONS.—Sergt Barker 7, Bombr Geldart 6, Gunner Hayward 6, Bombr Dixen 6, Gunner Thomson 6, Sapper Leedam 5, Sapper Rowe 5, Sapper Plumb 5, Gunner Mitchell 4, Sergt Banks 4, Sergt Forbes 3, C. S. M. I. Maber 3, Gunner Eagles 3, Sergt Clyne 3, Sapper Findlay 2, Sapper H Hetz 2, Gunner Green 2, Major Pennington 2, Sapper Hainsworth 2, Bombr Gubbins 2, Sapper Page 2, Sapper Biggerstaff 2, C. S. N. I. Berrett 2, Sapper Wilson 1, Corpl Niven 1, Corpl Natton 1, Gunne, Rowlands 1 Sapper Howe 1, Sapper Welsh 1 Sergt Venn 1, Capt. Cudlip 1, Bombr Flack 1 2 Corpl Brewn 1.

AGGREGATE PRIZES.—Class I, 1st Sergt Barker 596, Class 1, 2nd Gunr Thomson 581, Class II, 1st Sapr Biggerstaff 318, Class II, 2nd Gunr. Peters 286.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

POONA.

DEATH.

RUSTOMJEE—May 21, at Poona, Mrs. Cawasjee Maneckjee Rustomjee. Funeral this (Monday) morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PEARCE—May 15, at Birdwood, Ootacamund, the wife of Nathaniel Pearce, I S E, of a son.

DEATHS.

HOUGHTON—May 9, at Vellore, Old Town, James William Houghton, retired Telegraph Master, of heart failure, aged 46.
LINDSELL—May 13, at Rawalpindi Station Hospital, of enteric fever, Guy Vivian Lindsell, Lieutenant, 37th Dogras, aged 25 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attractions ;
Skating Rink : Practice Session, Thursdays and Saturdays only 8 to 9 a.m. Evening Sessions, Thursdays only 6 to 8 with "Band. Night sessions, Saturdays only 9-30 to 11-30 p.m. with Band."

Maxim: "Trust that man in nothing who has not a conscience in everything."—Lawrence Sterne.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—At the Morgue, on Saturday, the Coroner Mr. G F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of Usman Mahomed, a Mahomedan, aged 21 years and residing at Kaji Mohollа. The deceased was suffering from asthma for the past few days and being tired of life he took opium. He was taken to the Hospital where he died after admission, a verdict of suicide was returned.—The Coroner then held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu lad aged twelve years and named Raghu Dada. The deceased was trying to cross the road near Gol Pitha when he was knocked down by a tram-car which was proceeding towards Grant Road on the morning of the 8th instant. The boy received very serious injuries and was removed to the hospital where he died. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DUST AT MATHERAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have at various times seen references in your journal to the annoyances caused to visitors at Matheran by adults and children on horseback, whose reckless promenades fill the air on the roads with red dust that settles very slowly and enters the lungs of people on foot.

Permit me to add a few words to what has already been said, for this nuisance seems to-day no nearer abatement than ever. Matheran is a sanitarium in what we take refuge from the dust, smells and noises of B

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Company's steamer Linga 951 tons, Captain W H Rothwell arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 18th May, with mails, general cargo and 9 cabin and 201 deck passengers.

The P and O Company's steamer Arcadia, 3,513 tons, Captain S Barcham, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, 29th April with a general cargo.

The steamer Coriatais, 2,358 tons, Captain D Smith sailed on Saturday for Dunkirk and Amsterdam with a general cargo

The steamer Burnholme, 2,133 tons, Captain J Storm, sailed on Sunday for Hull and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The P and O Co's steamer Egypt, 4,207 tons, Captain F E Summers, sailed on Saturday for London with English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Indiana, 2,503 tons, Captain G Tonzel, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Pentakota, 2,209 tons, Captain A J Cole, sailed on Saturday for Durban, &c, with a general cargo and passengers,

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, 2 509 tons, Captain M G Becket arrived in harbour on Sunday from Glasgow, April 15 via Liverpool with a general cargo and 8 horses.

The German East Africa Line steamer Praesident, 2,086 tons, Captain P Bremer, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Daressalam, March 6 via intermediate ports with a general cargo and passengers,

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons Captain H Manby, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Basrah, May 13 via Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo 43 cases opium and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyds s. N. Company's steamer Austria 4571 tons Captain G. Calcich arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Kobe, 13th April in a intermediate ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo 3156 tons Captain C. A. Groves arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Middlesbrough, April 15th via Hull with a general cargo.

The steamer York Castle 3467 tons, Captain E. Mais, arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York via Mauritius &c. with ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Odin ...Comdr F H Watter..... .....Sloop
R I M S Northbrook .....Comdr B H Jones.....R I M
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr C M Luck .....R I M
R I M S Sphinx .....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Investigator...Capt C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel
H M S Eaglo...Comdr C M Lefroy Slook .....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 20.

Arcadia.....3513 Burcham .....P & O Co
Alexandra .....2484 Reed .....
Brinkburn.....2420 Jelland .....W & A G & Co
Bolimba.....1697 Whyteheads .....M M & Co
Crosby .....2533 Bony .....W & Graham & Co
Daylight (ship)...3598 Byce .....Standard Oil Co
Gymerto.....3558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Ivydene .....3237 Banks ..... T Morrison & Co
Indiana.....3503 Faued...W & A Graham & Co
Killerran .....2412 Gordon .....M M & Co
Lawada.....2424 Wellingham .....M M & Co
Muttra .....98 Tallent .....M M & Co
Marsuna .....805 Kaessmann .....M M & Co
Mantu .....1680 Questa .....Venice .....S N Co
Norkoowf .....1074 Hugo .....M M & Co
Shaj Jehan .....2660 Born .....Shan S N Co
Singu .....1912 Murison.....S Wallace & Co
Firoozi... 2029 Frimroz B and P S N Co.,
Baron Cawdar ...2764...Fullerton
York Castle.....3467 Mais.....W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Hindoo	3156	Groves	Hull	27-5	J Finlay & Co
C&E Trafford Hall	3135	Hood	Liverpool	30-5	& Nixon & Co
D&E Clitcia	2352	Mallett	Dunkirk	22-5	K Nixon & Co
F Clan Alpine	2245	Sharpland	Dunkirk	22-5	J F & Co
G Duke of York	1956	Tong	Antwerp	27-5	W & A Graham & Co
H Bagdale	1934	Kirby	Antwerp	23-5	J M & Co
K Craigard	21 28	Barnes	Liverpool	27-5	T Morrison & Co
L Ula	3426	Sullivan	Rangoon	N F	M & Co
M Craigvar	2374	Edmonds	Amsterdam	2-5	T Morrison & Co
N Etonian	2444	Davies	Antwerp	23-5	T M & Co
O Khosrou	2410	Hannah R S	Ports 24-5	B&P S N Co
P Natra	3627	Lassen	Hamburg	27-5	W & A Graham & Co
Q Angus	2320	Wakers	Dunkirk	23-5	T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Clan Macnab	2952	Sidgway	Dunkirk	22-5 W & A Graham & Co
3	Schorfels	3611	Rade	Karachi	27-5 W & A Graham & Co
4	Lochsley Hall	2310	Mason	Manchester	23-5 Kilbek Nixon & Co
6	Africa	2555	Sebrich	Trieste	6 A L S N Co
7	Persia	3779	Cunnath	Colombo	24-5 A L S N Co
8	Magician	3271	Harris	Liverpool	30-5 W & A Graham & Co
9	Austria	4891	Baineh	Trieste	26-5 A L S N Co
10&11	Asaye	4359	Cockman	Shanghai	21-5 P & O Co
13	Persia	4198	Haughton	London	3-6 P and O S N Co
16	Benwood	2412	Jackson	Genoa	31-5 T Morrison & Co

H W P D
Courland ...760 Ebrahim ..N F..N F...Bo S N Co Ld
H W D
Linga.....951 Rothwell ...Karachi ...23-5 M M & Co
M W D D
Itaura.....3362 Bishop ..Java .....23-5 M M & Co
Offside O.
Abydos.....1939 Davies .....Rangoon .....N F.....
G H Cassum & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels	Commanders.	From
19	Austria	Saicich	Kobe, Apr 13
	Hindoo	Groves	M'boro, Apr 15
20	York Castle	Mais	Malta, May 19
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, May 18
	Arcadia	Barcham	London, Apr 29
	Manira	Questa	Venice, Apr 20
21	Clan Forbes	Becket	Glasgow, Apr 15
	Praesident	Bremer	Daressalam May
	Dumra	Manby	Basrah, May 13

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Elysia	Robertson	Liverpool, &c
	Hohenfels	Muller	Hamburg, &c
	Corinthia	Smith	Dunkirk, &c
	Egypt	Summers	London
	Indiana	Tongel	Calcutta
	Pentakota	Cole	Zanzibar, &c
21	Burnholme	Storm	Dunkirk, &c

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Persia, for London.
" York Castle, for Liverpool.
" Hindoo, for Hull, &c.
" Baralong, for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, left Suez on the evening of the 19th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgrof, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay to-day.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of York, arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, left Karachi on the 19th instant and is due here on the 22nd instant morning.

To commemorate the Coronation of the King, who was formerly treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, the Benchers have decided to spend a sum not exceeding £420 a year in promoting the practice among junior members of the society of reading in barristers' chambers.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc. &c.

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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.
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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Moakey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins).	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)..	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins).....	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 22nd May, 1911.

RECENT AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

It is interesting to observe that the framers of the Lords Reform Bill, which was introduced the other day, have borrowed some of its propositions from the Commonwealth Constitution, over which the local Socialists have recently received a severe defeat by the rejection of the amendments they wished to introduce. In cases of serious differences between the two Australian Federal Houses, it is provided that a Joint Session shall be held, the points at issue being decided by a majority of votes, or failing this solution, that the Governor-General may order to dissolution. The British Bill contains a similar provision with the referendum as the final form of appeal in regard to matters that cannot be adjusted by the combined deliberations of the two Parliamentary bodies. In Australia the plebescite is only used in regard to questions touching the national charter, without prefacing their submission to the electorate by an official decree dissolving the two chambers. But ten years' experience of Commonwealth politics has demonstrated that the Senate has completely effaced itself as a revising controlling body, that all the real power centres in the House of Representatives, which initiates and legalises any matters upon which it chooses to legislate the functions of the upper chamber being reduced to the echoing of its decisions. This was the case before the advent of a Labourite Government to office and the situation has been emphasised by the procedure of the Caucus, since it has assumed the practical rulership of Australia. It is improbable, however, that the experience of the antipodes will be repeated in the coming re-adjustment of relations between the two British Houses, as the Lords will make the best use of whatever prerogatives are left to them for the protection of the people from undesirable legislation, even at the risk of provoking conflicts with the Commons, for the settlement of which Lord Lansdowne's measure offers two solutions derived from the Commonwealth Charter.

The British Labour Party, which is a modest under-study of the more advanced Australian methods, may also deduce some useful precepts for future guidance from the recent occurrences in the dominion of the Caucus, where the tide of popular opinions apparently setting against State industrialism as a substitute for private enterprise and the regulation of wages and strikes by a solitary Federal tribunal, instead of the States Courts, and Boards at present entrusted with that troublesome business. In this connection it is interesting to trace the rapid evolution of a movement which seems to have reached its zenith at the last General Election when the Labourites won two-thirds of the seats in both Federal Houses by promising their supporters an economic millennium, the first fruits of which have just been disdainfully rejected by the popular vote upon Mr. Fisher's two referenda. A couple of decades since there was no Labourite party worth consideration in Australian politics, the people being content to choose their law-givers from the moneyed and commercial classes who could be relied upon to protect the interests of their constituents and to discourage immigration which meant competition and a corresponding fall in wages. But with the growth of trades unionism in each of the Colonies, where it is now the controlling factor in all industrial affairs, there arose a desire for class representation in the local legislatures which was realisable by reason of the stipends attached to each seat as compensations for the personal sacrifices entailed by a close attention to Parliamentary duties. It was soon discovered that the ordinary working man, endowed with enough eloquence to make popular speeches, was much better off as a lawmaker on his £250 or £300 a year—in the Federal Houses the emoluments are £600 per annum—than he would be while pursuing his usual occupations. After the first successes at the polls, which female suffrage was largely instrumental in producing, there was no lack of professional candidates who rapidly ousted the more aristocratic element, and an examination of the personnel of these Houses to-day discloses that fully half their members belong to the toiling classes and have nothing to depend upon save the salaries they draw from the local treasuries. While this situation was developing in the domains of the six partners in the Federation, the Commonwealth arrived with its larger opportunities. During the earlier elections there were obstinate struggles between the Labourites who desired to benefit by them and the business element of all grades who recognised the dangers of the new movement to their vested interests if captured by the Central Government. The contest ended a year ago in the complete defeat of capitalism and its auxiliary forces and the advent of the Caucus as the principal legislative authority in Australia.

And since their installation in the seats of the mighty, Mr. Fisher and his associates have hastened to make laws upon popular lines by statutes revolutionising the relation between capital and labour and generally upsetting all pre-conceived ideas of Government under the obsolete forms which have been deleted from their programme. This being so it is not easy to account for the reverse that has overtaken them in the pursuit of a policy promising fresh and alluring concessions if the electors had consented to the constitutional amendments put before them. A comparison of the recent ballot with the figures of the general election a year ago, demonstrates that there have been large defections in the ranks of their supporters and one reason for this may be that the Australian working classes would prefer to take their socialism in smaller doses than the large draughts offered by the Fisher Cabinet and that they are in no hurry to exchange their present comparative comfort for a bureaucracy before which the Indian methods pale into insignificance. Anyhow it was manifest before the recent verdict on the referenda that there was disaffection in the Labourite strongholds in the States and that there was a disinclination to vote according to the Caucus mandate. The explanations of bribery and corruption and the usage of newspaper influence put forward by the Socialist organs is hardly worth serious consideration, as the average Australian working man is a very level headed individual who is not open to conversion by such agencies. Another, the more likely interpretation of the defeat of the Caucus, is the growing suspicion in all the Colonies that the recent proposals were preliminaries to greater measures having for their objection the complete unification of the six States under an oligarchy sitting at the Federal capital. Consolidation in various forces was discussed for a dozen years by Australian political and legal experts before it assumed the shape it took a decade ago, and the constitution was drafted with a view to contriving and protecting the autonomy of the partners, which is one of the strong outworks of local patriotism, a feeling that only expands into nationalism when questions of defence are under consideration and any attempt to dissolve or diminish the existing administrative boundaries or prerogatives will assuredly provoke a conflict that may not be limited to protests and speeches. The next move upon this remarkable chessboard rests with the Caucus and already one of their prominent spokesman has announced that it will take the shape of the fresh appeal to the electors, a couple of years hence, on the dissolution of the present Parliament. but much may occur in the interval, unless the Federal democrats slacken the pace a little and strive to eliminate the cleavage in their ranks by more popular palliatives than the "jo hookum" mandates of the Caucus and the coercive threats of their platform orators.

AN OLD BOMBAY CIVILIAN. MR. EDWARD RAVENSCROFT, the news of whose death reaches us by the mail, will be remembered here in Bombay, as one of the ablest and most successful civilians of his time and as Member of Council in the early eighties when the late Sir James Ferguson was Governor. At first Lionel Ashburner was the senior member, but on his retirement in 1882, Mr. Ravenscroft may be said to have ruled Bombay, while that easy-going Governor merely reigned. The vacant seat in Council to which he had come was that usually set apart for the judicial branch of the Civil Service and had been occupied by James Gibbs, who had previously distinguished himself as a Judge of the High Court. But the prescriptive right of the judicial members of the service was over-ruled by the masterful Sir Richard Temple, who was then in the last year of his vigorous Governorship, and Mr. Ravenscroft was called to the Executive Council above the heads of several of his seniors not only in the judicial but also in his own revenue line. One of these seniors, Mr. Robert Maotier, who had joined the service in 1848, three years before him, still survives as the "doyen" of the Bombay Civil Service after the death of Mr. A. Rogers a few months ago. This slight to the judicial branch of the service caused considerable heart-burning, at the time though the usual explanation was forthcoming that a man with practical experience in the revenue branch was then required. And there was some plausibility in this explanation given by the Governor in having a second revenue man for his colleague in Council as there was some slight unrest in the Presidency caused by extensive and organized dacoity consequent on the severe famine of 1877-78 by the seditious attitude of a part of the native press, and also by the Afghan War, which was then going on and which was highly disapproved by the people.

Sir Richard Temple was himself a civilian with revenue experience and naturally preferred to have colleagues with like qualifications. He was a strong, active man and liked activity in others. Ravenscroft was a strong man and had revenue experience though this was not so much gathered in district service as at head-quarters, where he was for a great part of his career chief Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department. Mr. Justice Kemball, his senior who was passed over was somewhat consoled by his being appointed to act for Mr. Ravenscroft, when the latter proceeded home on leave for a few months in 1881. When Mr. Ravenscroft's term of five years was over, Government reverted to the previous practice and his seat went to a judicial man, Sir Maxwell Melvill who unfortunately died here in this office. On getting out of the Council in March 1884, he retired from the service, though he was then fifty-four and could have served for a year in some other capacity. In the early part of his career he was Chief Inspector under the Cotton Frauds Act, and he also twice acted for brief periods as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, during the absence of Mr. G. Pedder. He had previously been appointed President of the old Municipal Commission of 1864, which was abolished by the Act of next year. In 1873, he was nominated, with Colonel Etheridge, to represent the Bombay Government on Sir Richard Meade's Commission of Enquiry into the British Resident's charges of misrule and oppression against Mulhar Rao, the then Gaekwar of Baroda. The Commission found the charges proven, and the Government of India on the strength of the Commission's finding, issued a warning to the Gaekwar which was disregarded—with the result that we all know. Mr. Ravenscroft was an old Haileybury man and had entered the service by nomination of the Directors of the old Company some years before it was thrown open to competition. His father was in the Madras Army, and his family had hereditary connection with India, there having been several of its members in the civil and military services of this country in the preceding centuries.

THE DURBAR ARRANGEMENTS. THE Press communique just issued by the Delhi Durbar Committee regarding the charges to be levied for accommodation and food at Delhi will be welcomed. It is true that, so far, the accommodation is limited to four hundred non-official visitors, but of these preference is to be given to those resident in India, and if present indications mean anything it will be fully availed of. The terms to be charged will run from £2-2-0 to £8 per day, the two cheaper classes securing tent and the two higher house accommodation : for further particulars those interested must be referred to the text of the notification published elsewhere in this issue. We think, and few will contest the view that, in all the circumstances, the Committee's proposals have been formulated on a very reasonable standard, and the rates to be charged will be such as to appeal to people of comparatively moderate means. There will be many who will be attracted by the unique character of the Delhi celebrations and who, if it were necessary to pay the Rs. 120—Rs. 150 per diem which were originally proposed, could not undertake the journey. We think, therefore, the Committee deserve congratulation. It will be interesting to learn what are the prospects of securing food and shelter, outside official auspices, for it may be taken for granted that the resources in official camps will not bear all the burden imposed on them. It is in the hotel and boarding house where the shoe will most severely pinch, and we shall not be surprised to hear in a month or two from now that there is no room that is not already bespoken.

It is stated that there will be no Birthday Honours List in India, on the 3rd June. The "Durbar Gazette" of the 12th December, is expected to be a large one and it will also absorb the usual New Year's Day "Gazette."

The collections up-to-date for the Punjab Royal Memorial amount to over nine lakhs of rupees, the total amount paid and promised being about fourteen lakhs.

It is expected that the Tata Iron and Steel Works will be formally opened early next year.

The total amount of subscriptions to the Islamia College Fund, Peshawar, already comes to over Rs. 1,86,500.

A Ladies' Health Committee is going to be formed among the European and Indian ladies in Lahore, with a view to co-operation in the lessening of infant mortality in that town. The scheme is the suggestion of the Health Officer.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 6th May, 1911, show a gain of Rs. 7,32,936 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1910-1911.

Reports from Kabul state that the Amir intends to carry out a great scheme of roadways throughout Afghanistan. All other projects are to make way apparently for the main roads which are to open out each province in turn.

It has been decided to take a census of the population of Simla, during the summer months with a view to estimate the extent of the migratory population. This will also afford sufficient data to determine the growing administrative needs of this hill-station.

A Press Communique states :—The Secretary of State has sanctioned the addition of two posts of District and Sessions Judge to the cadre of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the inclusion of one of these in the list of appointments in that Province which are open to the Provincial Civil Service.

Agitation is again widespread amongst French railway employees, who have issued a manifesto demanding the reinstatement of the man who were dismissed in connection with the recent strikes.

Oswestry is the first place in the United Kingdom to begin its Coronation celebrations. In Brogyntyn Park the Duke of Text, one in mail week, planted an oak tree to commemorate the Coronation.

January 26 next, is the date fixed for the consecration of the Anglican Cathedral at Khartum. A final estimate puts the total cost exclusive of the tower, at about £27,000, of which £2,300 is still needed.

In order to maintain order and tranquility in Manchuria, the new Governor-General is empowered, without any previous understanding with the Ministry of War at Peking, to make independent dispositions regarding the troops in Manchuria.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

MOROCCO.

The Future of Portugal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
PARIS, May 6.

Although there had been little anxiety on that score, the confirmation of the news of Major Bremond's arrival at Fez has been received here with marked satisfaction. The "Matin" publishes two despatches which El Mokri, the Sultan's Foreign Minister, who is still in Paris, has had from Tangier. The first states that—"Intelligence from Fez on April 27, has just come in. It announces the arrival on the 26th, in excellent condition, of the mehalla under Major Bremond, and no one missing. On the arrival of this mehalla the Sultan ordered a general attack on the Beni M'Tir, which was directed by the Grand Vizier, Si'd Ben Omar, and M'Tugui on three sides. The Hiainas, Beni-Siden, and the Beni-Warain accompanied the mehalla. The imperial troops have gained a brilliant victory. The Grand Vizier has had two horses killed under him. Night prevented the mehalla from continuing the engagement. The enemy have sustained a defeat which will certainly weaken them. The Maghzen has decided to make another attack on April 28. The hope that we may be able to overwhelm the foe is entertained." The second despatch to El Mokri runs thus :—"Bremond mehalla has victoriously attacked the enemy on all sides by Ain-Harum, El-Mia, Mashra, El-Ghabra, and Zuagha. Everywhere the foe had to beat a retreat. This news in certain."

The following official despatch was also issued : "Our Consul at Fez, M. Gaillard, announces that the Bremond column entered Fez on April 26. All the French instructors were in good health. The struggle has been desperate. The tribes have not submitted. The blockade continues. Food is scarce. The necessity of supplying the capital is still urgent. The British Consul writes on the 26th to the British Minister that he regards the situation at Fez as critical. The troops of the mehalla are in perfect condition, despite the struggle which they have just undergone."

COMMUNICATIONS STILL CUT.

According to a message sent from Fez on April 28, the Maghzen had at its disposal on that day 4,000 regular troops and 3,000 irregulars, among the latter being the Beni-Warin, who, however, were not to be depended on. The troops would probably effect a sortie on Ras-El-Ma, pushing, if possible, as far as Mequinez. The account of the fight contained in the despatches received by Ele-Mokri is confirmed in this message, which, after speaking of Major Bremond's return to Fez, and saying that behind his mehalla the tribes remained—the road to Tangier in particular being cut by the Uled-Jamaa—added : "At the time of the arrival of the mehalla, Sid Glani and M'Tugui successfully repulsed the Uled-El-Hadjs, on the east and the west pursuing them as far as Bernussi." Another very instructive message has been sent by radio-telegram from Khinitra by "Le Journal's" correspondent. He says that the order to advance has not yet come and that the troops are impatiently awaiting the signal to start. Khinitra is a large square kasbah or kind of barracks with hills cover with scanty vegetation, on the south, and the sinuous Sebu River on the south, beyond which lie sandy dawns. Not a single fine tree is to be seen on the horizon, and there is scarcely a douar in sight. Everyone is asking when the next convoys will arrive, and all are pleased at the thought of seeing Fez. As for Mehedia, it is a miserable place and almost destitute of resources. Some French sappers were trying to fix up a sort of landing-stage for the provisions which were being brought by sea, as the little town will become the great centre for supplies while the campaign lasts, in spite of the bar at the mouth of the Sebu. In a later message forwarded from Rabat, also on Tuesday, the writer says : "I am told here that the vanguard column will be detained at Khinitra until its supplies are abundantly assured. General Moinier does not wish anything to be lacking during his march. To-day nothing will arrive but important convoys from Casablanca, which are to provide these vanguard troops with everything that they require to make a start. To-day also, the second echelon is preparing to go on to Khinitra. Its rearguard is at this very moment passing the Bu Regreg River. General Moinier is to arrive here to-morrow. I hear that the officers of our Native Affairs Department have had an interview with the chiefs of the Zemmurs and the Beni-Hassen. Those two important confederations are believed to be determined on opposing our columns. We shall see whether this is confirmed. Last night a tirailleur sentry at Skhirat was fired on and wounded in the jaw; but this is quite an isolated incident, and there is absolutely no foundation for the rumour of an attack on Skhirat. M. Monis, M. Cruppi, and M. Berteaux held another consul ation to-day with reference to Morocco. Some of our Parisian contemporaries are now arguing that the prudent course will be to abandon the expedition, as Fez can take care of itself, and a while Germany is not exactly friendly, the attitude of Spain is doubtful. This is rather a timid proceeding on their part; but, on the other hand, it cannot be said that any Parisian journal advocates a policy of definite occupation or of annexation."

GERMAN CRITICISM.

Major Bremond's arrival at Fez has been the signal for a renewed outbreak of sharp criticism by the German Press of the action of the French Government in Morocco. The demand is raised that now that all danger to Europeans resident in the Moorish capital has been shown to be at an end, the forces of the Republic must be withdrawn without delay. For the contrary event vague threats of unpleasant consequences are uttered. The opportunity has further been seized of commencing an agitation against the renewal of the Franco-Spanish control of the Moorish gendarmery, which, under the Algeiras Convention, expires at the end of this year. Fears that the Morocco muddle might result in diplomatic tension had for some time an unsettling influence on the Stock Exchange.

FUTURE PROSPECTS OF PORTUGAL.

Senhor Chagas, the first Minister of the Portuguese Republic to be accredited to France, has arrived here, and is staying at the Hotel d'Iena. In an interview, he freely and frankly answered all the questions put to him relative to the present state of affairs in his country, and also as to the prospects of its future. He says Portugal perfectly is tranquil, that whatever effervescence had been caused by the change of regime has totally subsided, and that the Army and Navy were entirely loyal. The elections are to take place at the end of this month, and, far from there being any agitation in connection with them, not a single Monarchical candidate has as yet come forward. When the National Assembly is formed, it will begin by devoting its attention to the framing of the Constitution, and then the President of the Republic will be elected. Whether there will or will not be a Second Chamber is a matter on which it is not now possible to express an opinion, but at any rate everything will be done with a view to meeting the best interests of the people, as the Republican regime will be thoroughly practical, and will not be influenced by theories of a purely utopian character. The great object has been, and will be, to remove abuses, to give every citizen a fair chance, to curtail expenditure, which had been extravagant, and to secure liberty for all. In the field of foreign politics there has been no change. The old friendship with England has been cordially maintained, and, as a matter of fact, many of the Portuguese diplomatists have been retained at the Legations to which they had been appointed under the Monarchy. As there has been some discussion of the question of the relations between Church and State, I may refer to the explanation given me by the Minister. The clergy, he said, had been receiving under the Republic twice as much as they had under the Monarchy. They were as a rule very poor, as they did not meet with particular generous support from their parishioners. The primary aim of the new regime was to secure liberty of conscience for all, and to give complete freedom to all the Churches, the sole stipulation being that the clergy should keep to their sacred work and abstain from mixing in politics.

Of the calm and quiet character of people, Senhor Chagas spoke in highly-eulogistic terms, and in proof of the urgent necessity for a change he recalled the fact that the revolution had been virtually carried out without encountering the faintest opposition, as the whole nation had realised that it had to be done. I asked the Minister if he thought that there was any likelihood of a determined effort being made later on to bring about a Monarchical restoration, and he replied at once and emphatically in the negative. Reference to Dom Miguel led to the immediate explanation that his following was so small that it could be contained in the room in which we were sitting. The party, such as it was, commanded respect; but Dom Miguel had no more chance of coming to the Throne than the Comte de Chambord would have had, especially in the latter years of his life. In short, the new regime was formally established. It was popular throughout the country, as had been proved during the recent visits of Ministers to what had previously been looked upon as rather reactionary districts, where they had been greeted with enthusiasm, and the prospect was a bright and promising as it could possibly be. Portugal had now a good future before it. None but essentially necessary changes had been or would be introduced, as everything would be conducted in strict accordance with the principles of liberty and justice, and with a due regard to financial economy.

RUSSIAN FOREIGN OFFICE.

The burning question for Russia to-day, and, indeed, for Europe generally, turns upon the person of the next Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Sasonoff may possibly survive the attack of the insidious malady that has so long incapacitated him from attending to public business. His doctors hope to rescue him from the jaws of death, but on two conditions : first, he must spend a considerable time in the South, and repair thither as soon as his physical condition will allow him. Secondly, he must avoid the inclement climate of St. Petersburg as much as possible ever after. That verdict connotes the premature close of a career that might have been brilliant. The Tsar, who takes a lively interest in the vicissitudes of the Minister's health, has hitherto manifestly assumed that M. Sasonoff would return to work within a reasonable term, and that in the meanwhile his "locum tenens" would transact current business satisfactorily. But the Premier, whose own position is greatly shaken, has at last intimated to the Emperor that M. Sasonoff may be wholly incapacitated from resuming office in the Russian capital. The practical corollary is evident, but as yet nothing whatever has been done, for are there any tokens of his Majesty's intentions. The question is more momentous, more fateful, than any other that has arisen since the Reval interview. Although in foreign affairs the Tsar is Russia, still very much depends upon the personality of him who will translate the Emperor's ideas and wishes into political acts. And not only is there nobody in evidence as a candidate yet, but the Russian Corps Diplomatique lacks a single individual of whom it can be truly said that he is at once qualified and willing to accept the invidious post. Both Count Benckendorff and M. Iswolsky would decline on grounds which the Emperor would understand and respect. In the ranks of active diplomacy there is nobody who is both able and willing. In Paris a certain uneasiness is felt on the subject, although neither formally nor informally has any question been put or allusion made to the topic. In Vienna and Berlin keen interest is felt in diplomatic regions and displayed in the journalistic domain. Candidates, too, are forthcoming there, and the qualifications of some of them have been discussed. In order not to give publicity to names that had better be allowed to repose in shade, I refrain from mentioning the candidates of Berlin and Vienna, but I will say emphatically that they have not the slenderest claims to be considered candidates in any sense of this word. No name has yet been mentioned in serious Court circles but one, and even that has been uttered interrogatively. The present Finance Minister, M. Kokoffseff, would, it has been remarked, make an admirable Secretary for Foregin Affairs. He is well-informed, cautious, and considerate. His views are feasible, his influence conciliatory, and his aims tend to safeguard European peace. Moreover, he is not hated by Germany, or mistrusted by any Power. His policy, it is anticipated, would be the art of the possible. I am enabled to state authoritatively that the Tsar has not yet made overtures to him or anybody else, and no one can say with certainty whether M. Kokoffseff would consent to accept this most difficult post. At any rate, the matter will have to be settled in one way or another very shortly, and the representatives of the Central European Powers are eagerly watching for indications of the Emperor's will respecting M. Sasonoff's successor.

MOSQUE OF OMAR AND EXPLORERS.

A Jerusalem correspondent reports to the "Vossische Zeitung," under date April 24, an alleged violation by English archæologists of the Omar Mosque, which is believed to stand on the site of Abraham's sacrifice, as well as of the Jewish Temple and which to the Moslem world ranks in point of sanctity only after the Kaabah and Mecca. So highly referred is this spot that permission to undertake excavations upon it has always been refused. Nevertheless, declares the correspondent, an English archæological expedition, under a Mr. Porter, attempted to explore it by stealth, by digging an underground passage from the Pool of Siloam, where they were at work. This undertaking proved impracticable ; but the moral undermining of substantial bribes were more effective. The guardians of the Mosque were corrupted, and one night the eager investigators were admitted within the building. They lost no time in getting at their coveted booty, and made off with a number of precious reliques, some of which dated from the Solomonic epoch. News of the raid soon leaked out, however, and the fanatical Arab population paraded the streets with threatening demeanour, uttering shouts of "We need no Emperor ; we need no Government ; we need no troops." The shop-keepers were so much alarmed that they closed establishments, till a strong police patrol appeared on the scene for their reassurance. Several telegrams have been despatched by the Mahomedan inhabitants of Jerusalem to the Sheikh-ul-Islam and the Grand Vizier at Constantinople,

KAISER LEAVES ENGLAND.

MUCH GRATIFIED AT HIS RECEPTION.

Cordial Farewells between Two Monarchs.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 19.

The German Emperor has invited the Prince of Wales to visit Potsdam.

The German Emperor and Empress and King George and Queen Mary to-day visited the Military Tournament. The crowds all along the route cheered enthusiastically.

LONDON, MAY 20.

A State ball took place last night at Buckingham Palace in honour of the German Emperor. The scene was most brilliant. A thousand guests were present, including thirty Royal personages.

King George wore the uniform of a Colonel of Prussian dragoons and was the partner of German Empress. The Kaiser, partnering Queen Mary, wore the uniform of a Colonel of the 1st Royal Dragoons, and danced quadrille with the King and the German Empress.

The Queen's ornaments included a diamond collar with rows of diamonds, including the Kohinoor and the lesser Stars of Africa. The German Empress wore pearls.

King Manuel and his mother, Queen Amelie visited the Kaiser and Kaiserin yesterday.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The German Emperor and Empress left for Sheerness to-day.

King George and Queen Mary, with other members of the Royal Family, bade their Imperial Majesties a most cordial farewell.

The Emperor and Empress will remain on board the "Hohenzollern" to-night, sailing to-morrow morning.

The Emperor has repeatedly expressed gratification at the warmth of the reception extended to himself, the Empress and their daughter.

The opinions of all quarters agree that the visit cannot have failed to develop good relations between the two countries.

Austrian semi-official comment says that the cordiality of the reception has been noted in Germany. There are surely signs of the successful efforts of both rulers and governments to make the relations of the two countries ever more popular.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Reuter's agency is authorised to state that the German Emperor is delighted with his stay in England. He and the Empress were greatly impressed with the warmth of their reception and the cordiality of the welcome given to the Princess on her first visit to England.

A message from Berlin states that official quarters express the utmost pleasure at the brilliant success of the Imperial visit. The enthusiasm of the crowds and the cordiality of the Press have exceeded expectations.

Striking evidences of the Emperor's popularity with the English masses came almost as a revelation.

The official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* hopes that the welcome will prove of lasting value to the relations of two nations.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

Tariff Agreement Passed.

LONDON, MAY 20.

A wire from Ottawa to the *Times* states that the Dominion House of Commons has passed a temporary Japanese Tariff Agreement. In explaining the course of the negotiations, the Minister of Finance highly complimented Japan upon the manner in which she had lived up to the agreement of 1907, regarding the immigration question.

The British Columbia members protested against the continuance of the present arrangement, which left the question of immigration entirely dependent upon Japanese regulations.

In reply, it was pointed out that the present arrangement was only for two years, and a new treaty could be so framed as to protect fully Canadian interests.

Commercial Treaty with Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, MAY 20.

A treaty of commerce has been signed between Sweden and Japan, together with a tariff convention. Both are based on the most-favoured-nation treatment.

U. S. WAR AGAINST TRUSTS.

Sequel to Standard Oil Case.

NEW YORK, MAY 20.

As a sequel to the decision in the Standard Oil Case, the Federal Attorney-General is prosecuting the so-called Lumber Trust for alleged restraint of trade, naming 150 individuals as defendants. This is expected to prove the first of several cases planned against combinations of dealers in staple commodities.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

Draft Sent to Germany.

BERLIN, MAY 21.

American Government has submitted a draft of the International Arbitration treaty to the German Government.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who has been staying for last few months at Cannes, left for England, yesterday, greatly improved in health.

PARIS-MADRID FLYING RACE

Collapse of an Aeroplane.

TWO FRENCH MINISTERS FATALLY INJURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 21.

The French Prime Minister and Minister for War were seriously insured this morning by a falling aeroplane while they were witnessing the start for the Paris-Madrid flying race.

LATER.

The Minister for War, M. Berteaux, has died as a result of his injuries.

LATER.

The following details of the accident to the French Ministers are now to hand:—

An aviator, named Train, rose with difficulty to a height of twenty-five feet. While endeavouring to avoid the Cuirassiers who were engaged in keeping back the crowd he swerved and came to the earth abruptly, dashing into a distinguished group of spectators which included the Prime Minister and the Minister for War. The two Ministers were pinned underneath the machine.

The crowd of spectators rushed to the scene uttering cries of horror.

M. Train crawled out from the wreck demented, presenting a horrible spectacle.

The Prime Minister and his colleague were extricated showing no sign of life.

The race was abandoned and the Prime Minister was conveyed to the Ministry of the Interior. In addition to a fractured leg he is absolutely disfigured through the injuries to his face.

President Fallieres and the Cabinet Ministers called to see M. Monis, but were not admitted to his presence. It is understood that his condition is most serious.

M. Monis' son, Antoine, and the well-known patron of aviation, M. Duetsch, were both slightly injured.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Demonstration at Manchester.

LONDON, MAY 21.

There was a Tariff Reform Demonstration at Manchester yesterday. The procession was three miles long.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Bonar-Law and Mr. F.E. Smith, addressed three meetings.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said they had chosen the moment of the meeting of Imperial Conference to assure their overseas kinsmen that they were no less keen than they in pressing the policy of Imperial Preference, which was progressing with a steady force which nothing could withstand.

Letters from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain were read.

MEMORIAL TO CAPTAIN COOK.

Sir T. Brock Accepts the Commission.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Sir Thomas Brock has accepted a commission for a memorial to Captain Cook, to be erected in the Mall, London.

Although he is now engrossed in a scheme for an All-India Memorial to King Edward, to be erected at Delhi, he proposes to turn his attention immediately to the Cook statue.

INDIAN STUDENTS' CLUB.

Opened by Lord Reay.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Lord Reay, to-day, opened the new club room for Indian students, at 170, the Strand, which has been instituted as the result of an appeal by the Students' Committee.

Lord Reay hoped that the club would form a valuable auxiliary to the Indian centre maintained by the Secretary of State in Cromwell Road.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has arrived in London.

POLO IN AMERICA.

Defenders Trial Match.

WESTBURY (LONG ISLAND) MAY 19.

A big trial game to choose the team of defenders in the Polo Cup matches was played here this afternoon, the public watching the contest with the greatest attention, considering that it would show the exact form of the men, who are relied on to retain the cup.

A team composed of Messrs. Whitney, Lawrence Waterbury, H. M. Waterbury and Milburn defeated the next best American team that could be obtained by 15 goals to 2.

The "scrub" team was composed of Messrs. Louis Stoddard, R. L. Agassiz, Rene Lamontegne and Foxhall-Keene.

Mr. Whitney was hit in the face early on in the game by a flying ball, but continued to play. Messrs. Devereux, Milburn and "Monte" Waterbury were the particular stars, playing superlative polo. Mr. Milburn, though playing at back, shot five goals. Messrs. "Monte" and "Larry" Waterbury scored four goals each, and Mr. Whitney one. The remaining goal was scored through the ball hitting a pony.

CEDARHURST (LONG ISLAND), MAY 21.

The English team as at present constituted, viz., Mr. Edwards and Captains Cheape, Lloyd and Barrett, yesterday defeated a strong American side by 9 goals to 6. The English score was reduced to 8 owing to crossing by Captains Lloyd and Barrett, and that of the Americans to 4 1-2 owing to crossing and hooking.

The Englishmen took matters very easily and scored their goals early on.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Complaint against Earl Grey.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OTTAWA, MAY 20.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Power (Halifax, Nova Scotia) protested against Earl Grey's practice of deputing the Chief Justice to attend to give assent to Bills, as lacking in respect for Parliament, and said that the practice was calculated to teach Canadians that they did not want a Governor-General from England.

Sir Richard Cartwright defended Earl Grey and pointed out that it suited the convenience of Parliament to deal with a deputy rather than with the Governor-General. Sir Richard said that Earl Grey had done his best to be *persona grata* as the ambassador of the people of England to the people of Canada.

SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

Mutineers Deported.

LISBON, MAY 20.

The cruiser "Adamastor" has gone to Oporto, it is believed in connection with the reactionary movement.

There was a mutiny in the central prison, Lisbon yesterday. It was however quickly suppressed.

LISBON, MAY 21.

As a result of the mutiny in the central prison here 150 participants have been embarked for Africa.

EAST NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.

Petition Dismissed.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The election petition at East Nottingham has been dismissed.

A RAEBURN SOLD FOR £ 23,415.

Record Price for Auctioned Portrait.

LONDON, MAY 19.

Raeburn's portrait of Mrs. Williamson was sold to-day at Christie's for £23,415.

This is a record price for a portrait at an auction.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

New Governor-General Appointed.

LONDON, MAY 20.

M. Sarraut, until recently a French Under-Secretary for War, has been appointed Governor-General of French Indo-China.

KING'S FIRST RACING WIN.

Enthusiastic Scenes at Doncaster.

LONDON, MAY 19.

At Doncaster to-day King George's horse Pintadeau won the Fitzwilliam Stakes, the victory arousing tremendous enthusiasm. It is His Majesty's first victory on the turf. The scenes on the racecourse have not been equalled since Diamond Jubilee won the St. Leger.

Latest Derby Betting.

The latest Betting on the Derby is :—
6 to 4 against Sunstar.
100 to 12 against King William and Pietri.
10 to 1 against Stedfast.
100 to 7 against Adam Bede.
20 to 1 against Phryxus and Royal Tender.
40 to 1 against Maaz.

[Mr. Arthur W. Coaten, writing in a current Magazine says :—The King took no conspicuous part in racing during the lifetime of his father. But he followed very keenly the performances of King Edward's horses and was a frequent visitor to the chief meetings. Now he has taken over all the horses in training at Egerton House, as well as the breeding stock at the Sandringham Stud, and his loyal subjects are hopeful that his success on the Turf will be no less than that which attended the colours of the late monarch. Some promising young thoroughbreds are under Richard Marsh's care at the present time. It can easily be understood that its first success will be received with genuine enthusiasm ba racing people, who feel they lost one of their greatest friends in King Edward only to gain one equally staunch and equally keen in his successor on the Throne. Egerton House, where the Royal racers are trained is about three miles from the town of Newmarket. King Edward spent some of his happiest days at the July fixtures at Newmarket, throughly enjoying the fine racing in the peaceful almost idyllic, surroundings which they invariably afford. Last season the Royal racehorses were leased to the Earl of Derby, and they won several races in that sportsman's colours. This season they will run in the King's name after the expiration of the period of family mourning. Possibly the Royal jacket will be seen at the Epsom Summer Meeting, and almost certainly it will be brought out at Ascot. It so happens that the older horses now in training at Egerton House are not a very brilliant lot so far as we can judge by their running last year. But among them is at least one colt of great possibilities. This is a three-year-old called Chatterer, by Florizel II. out of Meadow Chat. Marsh thought a good deal of this youngster last year, and if all goes well he is sure to earn distinction during the present season. There are a number of two-year-olds belonging to His Majesty, four of which were purchased from the Countess of Warwick, the remainder having been bred at the Sandringham Stud. They include some youngsters of very high promise. Perhaps the finest-looking of all is a colt by Florizel II. out of Loch Doon, who has been named Le Lac. He is a real gem, and all good judges who have looked over him are charmed with the colt. Another highly promising colt is a bay by Thrush out of Laodamia. Like all this mare's produce, he is exceedingly handsome. Unhappily his relatives have not done very much to justify their good looks, but there is no reason why this youngster should not prove to be a notable exception. A good racing-like filly is Flame Flower, a daughter of Florizel II. and Sweet Vernal, while there is a chestnut colt by Florizel II. out of Guinea Hen, called Pintadeau, who looks capable of making his mark on the racecourse. Altogether it can be said that Marsh has some fair material for King George's first season as an owner of racehorses. We can rest perfectly assured that any merits they possess will be made the most of by their able trainer. Yet I do not expect so much from the two-year-olds now at Egerton House as I do from the yearling which will come from the Sandringham Stud later in the year. The latter are about the best-looking lot ever bred at the Royal stud, and it is satisfactory to know that His Majesty has such an excellent addition to his racing string coming on.]

GENERAL BOTHA ARRIVES IN LONDON.

Benefits of the Union.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 20.

General Botha arrived in London this morning, and was accorded an enthusiastic reception.

In an interview with Reuter's representative, General Botha said that he came to England, after the first session of the Union Parliament, which was ample evidence of the benefits of the Union. Nothing now barred the progress of the young nation springing up in South Africa, of which the Empire might be justly proud. It was a nation fully prepared to take its full share in the responsibilities of the Empire, whatever those responsibilities might be.

HUKUANG RAILWAY LOAN.

Signed by International Group.

PEKING, MAY 20.

The Anglo-German-Franco-American group has signed the Hukuang Railway Loan.

Six millions sterling will be paid over now and four millions later. The loan will bear interest at five per cent., and is redeemable in forty years.

The interest is guaranteed by the Chinese Government for linking up Hankau and Canton and developing the Yangtse Valley.

THE LADIES' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, MAY 20.

In the Ladies' Golf Championship, Miss Dorothy Campbell beat Miss Violet Hezlet by 3 up and 2 to play. The match was played at Portrush.

CRICKET AT HOME.

Baroda Prince's Score against Kent.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Playing against Kent, Prince Shivajirao of Baroda, scored 51, not out, in the second innings.

Oxford University won this match by seven wickets yesterday.

Yorkshire defeated Somersetshire at Taunton, by 272 runs.

Worcestershire defeated Surrey at Bournville by two wickets.

Lancashire defeated Leicestershire at Leicester by 13 runs.

The match between Sussex and Notts at Brighton was drawn. Sussex, having led on the first innings, score three points and Notts one point, in accordance with the recent new rules adopted by the M. C. C.

Thus the match between Hampshire and Somersetshire, cabled on the 13th inst., counts three points to Hampshire.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Middlesex defeated the M. C. C. at Lords by eight wickets.

Indian Cricket Team.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Sir Dorabji Tata, interviewed by the *Observer*, said, the Indian cricket tour was essentially educational, and so, personally, he would have preferred the inclusion of younger men, even if they were not so good, as their influence in India would be greater than that of men who would soon be retiring.

Young Player's Big Score.

The young Notts player Allebon, in the match against Sussex yesterday, scored 189. He made 34 and 22 off two overs and scored 8 sixes and 21 fours.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The death is announced of the cricketer, Edward Grace.

RELIGIOUS POLLUTION IN TRAVANCORE.

Police Inspector Censured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TINNEVELLY, MAY 20.

The Travancore Government have passed orders in what is known as the Bhuthapandi Car Pollution Case. The particulars of the case are that on the occasion of the car-pulling festival at Bhuthapandy, four months ago, Police Inspector D.M. Cruickshank was accused of polluting, by his presence, the car, and the idol.

It would appear that there are two factions in the taluq, one for and the other against the Tashildar, who wished to oppose the progress of the car, and a breach of the peace was apprehended.

Being a European, the Inspector enquired of the Tashildar if he could enter the street. This led to some acrimonious correspondence between the parties and an official enquiry by the Divisional First Class Magistrate. In the meanwhile, Rs. 315 were claimed by the Tahsildar for the purificatory ceremonies, but this was disallowed by the District Magistrate, pending the final orders of the Government.

The Government have now passed orders condemning the whole procedure of the Tahsildar as malicious and directing him to pay Rs. 500 towards the purificatory ceremonies inspector Cruickshank has been censured for his hasty conduct.

MR. GOKHALE'S EDUCATION BILL.

Calicut Local Bodies' Opposition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 20.

Two important local bodies in the Calicut District, namely, the Calicut Municipal Council and the Malabar District Board, have discussed the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill, and have come to the conclusion that its introduction would be premature and impracticable.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Accommodation for Visitors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

The Durbar Committee has issued the following Press Communique:—

(1.) The Coronation Durbar Committee have made arrangements for the accommodation at Delhi during the Durbar ceremonies of about 400 visitors in addition to those in the official camps.

(2) Fur camps will be established, partly in two buildings specially adapted for the purpose, and partly in well-equipped tents.

(3) The terms charged will be £2-2s., £4-10s., £6 and £8 per diem per person according to the accommodation provided. Visitors paying £6 and £8 per day will be accommodated in buildings and the remainder in tents. As regards the accommodation at £2-2s., preference will be given to applicants residing in India, and it is not expected that any space will be available for applicants from elsewhere.

(4) These terms will include board, lodging, lights, fires, and water, but will not include conveyances, wines, or similar extras. Children will be charged as adults.

(5) European servants—who will be accomodated in tents—will be charged for at the rate of £1-6-8 to £2 per diem. Accommodation, for which no charge will be made, will be provided for Indian servants, not exceeding two for each visitor.

(6) The equipment of the camps has been entrusted to the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, and the messing will be carried out by well-known caterers.

(7) The minimum period for which accommodation will be reserved is twenty days and full rent will be charged in each case for this period.

(8) The camps will be opened on November 29, but visitors for whom accommodation has been reserved can make use of the camps without charge from November 22. Arrangements for messing for the period between the 22nd and the 29th November, can be made by the visitors with the caterers in charge of the camps. Visitors are advised to arrive at the earliest date possible, so as to avoid the inevitable rush of traffic immediately before the Durbar.

(9) The camps will be situated in the vicinity of the stations on the railways which have been constructed specially to connect the different centres of interest in the main Durbar camps, but visitors are advised to bring their own motors or other conveyances. Arrangements will be made to provide carriages on hire for those visitors who do not bring conveyances, but the prices will be necessarily high.

(10) Each camp will be in charge of a special camp officer, who will make arrangements for the visitors at the various public State functions, and seats will be reserved at such functions for the visitors in the camps. The services of a special medical officer will also be available.

(11) Intending visitors residing in India, should forward their applications direct to the Secretary of the Coronation Durbar Committee and should state in each case the nature of the accommodation desired. They will be required to pay before the 1st August, 1911, a registration fee of two-thirds of the charge due for the full period of 20 days and applications in respect of which this has not been done will be considered as cancelled. Applicants who pay the fee, but are unable to avail themselves of the accommodation, will not be entitled to a return of the sum paid, unless the Committee are able to reallot the accommodation reserved for them.

(12) In addition to these camps, prepared spaces will be provided where visitors can pitch their own tents and make their own arrangements entirely. These spaces will likewise be under the control of an officer and will be provided with external lights, a water supply and conservancy. There will be a charge of Rs. 20, for the whole period for each living tent and Rs. 5 for each servant's tent to cover the cost of these conveniences.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 21.

Among the sporting events at Delhi during the Durbar period there will be point-to-point race.

The parade ground in the camping area at Delhi has been levelled and extended as the Grand Review during the Durbar week will be on unprecedentedly large scale. Between 90,000 and 10,000 troops of all arms will parade for the King-Emperor's inspection. The march past will take upwards of two hours, judging from the standard and rate at which certain number of men can pass the saluting flag. To prevent the spectacle being spoiled by dust, the ground for a considerable distance in front of the stands has been ploughed up, fertilished and sown with grass.

THE HOME CORONATION.

Observances in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

A Press Communique states :—June 22nd next, the date of the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V., Emperor of India, will be notified in India, as a public holiday. Special services will be held at Simla, and at the Provincial Headquarters and military stations. All other official celebrations of the event will be reserved until the time of His Majesty's visit to India in December.

A full programme of the military tournament to be held at Delhi, during the Coronation Durbar will be issued shortly.

KOHAT-BANNU CONVEYANCE ATTACKED.

Passengers Fired At.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 20.

On the evening of the 17th instant the passengers travelling in the usual tum-tum from Kohat to Bannu were fired on a few miles from Bannu. A pony in the shafts was killed and a Subadar of the 33rd Punjabis was grazed by a bullet. He at once attacked the agressors who drew off. The passengers then proceeded to Bannu without further molestation, although the incident happened after sunset.

BOMBAY COTTON GROWING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

The Bombay Agricultural Department will take up in the near future the following three important lines of work :—(a) To decide which of the exotic and hybridised cottons bred on the various farms offers the greatest profits in different localities and to confine efforts to putting out the seed and establishing effective buying agencies for the produce ; (b) to study the question of providing the most suitable implements for the efficient cultivation of the various black soils ; (c) and to make a survey of the fodder supply in the various localities, also to decide the best means of improving it.

MATHERAN NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MAY 19.

One of the needs of the hill is a further supply of seats out of doors. An addition of fifty would be none to many, for a large proportion of the visitors have only one idea of a promenade. They go to some convenient bench and sit there until it is time to return. That other persons may want to rest does not concern them. The other morning I passed three men whose ample persons just filled a shaded bench at Artist Point. They were in active conversation, in which the magic word "rupee" was conspicuous. Meanwhile I went to Limpson's Tank at a leisurely walk and, on returning the three men were still there. On passing them the air carried an echo of the one subject that is never stale. These worthy folk had what is called a "tight seat on a chair." I would suggest the following appeal to the public. "Wanted. Fifty new seats for public use in Matheran. Every new seat to bear the name of the donor in letters three inches high on an enamelled plate in two colours." These seats might be made of good design out of locally grown wood, except the bolts, and would thus be cheaper than those made in Bombay. The total cost of one seat including the name plate might be estimated by the local engineer and inserted in the appeal.

The monkey population of the hill does not seem to increase ; they have probably reached the limit of numbers imposed by the food supply as it exists in the worst part of the year. They seem always hungry and anxious to find food about the hotels ; hence their promenades along the tin roof that sound like a roll of thunder. The least encouragement given them in the way of eatables makes them importunate and troublesome, and they are clever and wary thieves "W. B. F." an old resident in Matheran, that many still remember, used to tell how a large monkey carried off a small puppy dog from a basket on his verandah at Caprera, and took it into a tall tree. The owner after trying various means to make the monkey descend began to stone it, whereupon the beast dropped and killed the puppy. A charge of snipe-shot promptly ended the career of the monkey, and as it lay dying it put its hands upon the wound and looked at its slayer so pathetically that he never could shoot another. There are no better means than the following of getting rid of troublesome monkeys. The branches along which they pass may be coated on the upper side with coal tar, that dries very slowly and soils the hands of the monkeys. The place where they land on the roof, or any other part that they traverse regularly, may be oiled. So that when they land on it they will shoot into space. Monkeys are both shrewd and intelligent and they understand, after an experience of this sort that they are not wanted.

The Yahoo still infects Matheran to an undesirable extent. On Sunday six of them, on horses went from the bazaar to Garbut and back, by way of the Rugby Plateau, leaving the air of the road in an intolerable state with dust for a quarter of a mile behind them, and on Monday, while passengers were proceeding from the evening train to the hotels along King's Way, four children on ponies galloped past leaving the people on foot to walk through and breathe the cloud of dust they created. These scenes are likely to continue until the riding of horses about the top of the hill is prohibited.

Notices have been posted in various parts of Matheran; warning the public against the danger of leaving fires unextinguished, or throwing away the ends of lighted cigarettes among dry grass and leaves. These very useful notices have been almost all torn and disfigured by the Yahoo. He has also continued the offence of cutting his name or initials on the seats provided free for the public. Although it may be very difficult to bring to justice the destroyers of the notices, it seems otherwise with the carvings. If the disfigurements on all the seats received a coat of quick drying white distemper, and a coolie were sent round all the seats once a day to take rubbings on paper of all new inscriptions, the Superintendent from his list of visitors might identify the offender and impose the severest penalty for damage to unprotected property.

A typical example occurred the other day at one of the hotels shewing how mosquitoes are bred by the Indian servant. Visitors were bitten at night and some had to use the much detested mosquito net in order to be able to sleep. One of them found that the vessels receiving waste water from the bathrooms were never more than half emptied by the attendant; in some the water was quite foul. The sweeper then got his orders along with threats of extermination, and in three days there was scarcely a mosquito left. The small bat the dragon fly, and that friend of man, the gecko lizard, are in pursuit of the mosquito night and day, and it was only necessary to diminish the birth-rate in order that death-rate should exceed it. But in how many houses is this simple precaution observed; and how many members of the Municipal Council of Matheran could pass in an elementary examination in sanitary matters? Indeed in all India there seem to be very few "corporators" who know that pure air and a clean water supply are the first essentials in municipal government.

Strollers on the Neral road in the evening may still meet the "tappal-walla" with his bag of letters and hog spear mounted with slight bills, that jingle as he pursues his steady trot down the hill to the station. He is a survival of the times that antedate our railway and postal system, when the spear was a really necessary weapon when the times were turbulent, and beasts of prey numerous. He continues here, as the railway does not operate in the rains, while the postal service is continuous.

The weather seems to be returning to the condition normal to the season. The temperature is now six degrees cooler at 2 p.m. than it was a week ago, and we shall presently have the forecast of the local meteorologist, a hill cooly, regarding the day and hour when the monsoon may be expected.

ARSON AT PABNA.

A Blacksmith Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

Some sensation has been caused at Pabna, by the discovery of a threatening circular, copies of which were posted on the walls and lamp-posts of the town. The circular contained the following two lines :—"I am setting fire, catch me if you can."

The police and the people took all precautions, but, in spite of that, cases of arson began to occur. Six sub-inspectors and twenty-two constables were especially deputed to trace the culprit who, baffled police vigilance for some time. Finally, in the vicinity, a fire which originated at a comparatively early hour of night, a young blacksmith of the village was caught and made over to the police. Since his arrest there has been no fire at Pabna.

THEFT BY A SOLDIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 20.

Private Finlow of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, was charged before the Cantonment Magistrate, this morning, with the theft of a watch, the property of Mr. J. C. Pinto, a tailor of Secunderabad. The accused entered Mr. Pinto's shop and asked if he had a watch for sale. On the latter showing him one, the accused walked outside with it and ultimately ran down a side lane, but was caught by the tailor's peon.

The Magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of eight additional metre gauge bogie tri-composite first, second and intermediate class carriages and one metre-gauge additional boiler-truck required for the Eastern Bengal State Railway during 1911-1912.

KING'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

Meeting of East Indians.

A MEETING of the East Indians residing in Bombay, Salsette and Bassein was held in the old Municipal Hall at Bandra yesterday to consider what steps should be taken to express their feelings of loyalty and devotion to their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress in connection with their approaching Coronation. Mr. Leao, President of the East Indian Association, presided.

The Chairman said it was true that the East Indians were merely a handful in the vast British Empire but nevertheless they yielded to no community in their feelings of loyalty and devotion to the British throne. They were grateful to the British rule for the blessings it had bestowed upon them and the peace and happiness they enjoyed under it. He reminded his hearers of the fact that since the Reformation it was for the first time that in the Royal Declaration, which His Majesty would make on the occasion of the Coronation language offensive to the Catholic faith would be omitted. It was but fit and proper that they should express their feelings in a manner befitting the occasion. Let them pray to God Almighty for long life and happiness of their majesties and contentment and peace for their loyal subjects. (Applause.)

Mr. R. Baptista moved the first resolution that the Bombay East Indian Association be requested to send on behalf of the East Indians of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, an address of congratulation to their Majesties through the proper channel, and that the President and the Secretaries of the Association be requested to sign the same.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Britto, the Secretary, then read the draft address, which was adopted by the meeting.

THE ADDRESS.

The address was as follows :—

To His Most Gracious Majesty George V. May it please your Imperial Majesty.—We, the President and Secretary of the Bombay East Indian Association, on behalf of the said Association and of the East Indian community in public meeting assembled, humbly beg to approach Your Majesty with our most sincere and respectful congratulations on the auspicious occasion of the coronation of your Majesty and of your Gracious Consort, Queen Mary. The Association was established in the year 1887, in commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, the Good, your Royal grandmother and represents the indigenous Catholics, known as East Indians in Bombay and their neighbouring islands of Salsette and Bassein numbering about 50,000 souls who are among the earliest subjects of the British Crown in this Empire and who since the cession of Bombay to England in 1661 and the incorporation of Salsette and Bassein into the British territories have yielded to none in their loyalty to the British Crown. The East Indian community have always considered that their best interests both as regards material prosperity and religious toleration are bound up with the maintenance of the British rule; and they are proud to have this happy occasion to express their heartfelt gratitude for the blessings of your Majesties' benign sway and to pay their homage of loyalty, attachment and allegiance to your Imperial Majesty's person and throne. In conclusion, the East Indian community earnestly pray that Imightstood may be graciously pleased to your his choicest blessings on your Majesty's reign and in his all-wise providence make it a long and happy one to your Majesty and at the same time a peaceful and prosperous one to the whole empire on which the Sun never sets. With the profoundest devotion, love and respect, we beg most respectfully and humbly to subscribe ourselves as Your Imperial Majesty's most loyal, devoted and dutiful subjects.

It was then resolved to collect funds to cover the expenses of illuminating the address and purchasing the casket.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

A PARTNERSHIP SUIT.

Wife Sues her Husband.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

Mr. Justice Harrington is engaged in hearing a partnership suit brought by Isabel Edna Mearle against G. S. Bonnerjee, editor of the newspaper, the *Darjeeling Visitor*.

The plaintiff stated that in 1895 she went through a form of marriage with the defendant who was acting as the Principal of the Calcutta Boys' School. Towards the end of 1896, the defendant left his appointment and went to Darjeeling, where he conceived the idea of starting a newspaper. He asked the plaintiff, who was then living with him as his wife, to help him. She undertook to help him on condition that they had equal shares both in the newspaper and in the press. In 1906, the plaintiff came down to Calcutta, and shortly afterwards differences arose between the parties, and a suit was brought in the High Court for a declaration that the marriage between them was null and void. As soon as that order was passed in 1907, the plaintiff intimated to the defendant, who was then in Calcutta, that from that time all partnership would cease.

The defendant has denied her allegations and the case is proceeding.

RIOTING IN KHULNA DISTRICT.

Mussalmans Attack Namasudras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

The result of the Namasudra-Mussalman riot at Naliarchor in the Khulna District, which ended in the acquittal of all the Namasudra accused, seems to have given a fresh impetus for a renewal of hostilities between the contending parties.

Apparently dissatisfied with the result of the trial, Mussalmans of Atlia, Terokhada and the neighbouring villages numbering over 1,000 men armed with guns, spears and lathis, on Tuesday morning, attacked Namasudra villages within the jurisdiction of Jessore and Khulna Districts.

A fight ensued in which guns and lathis were freely used. Being unprepared, the Namasudras fared badly. It is said that after beating treating their opponents, the Mussalmans looted the houses of the Namasudras. No death or serious injury is reported. Information having reached head-quarters, the Superintendent of Police with a number of policemen and a Deputy Magistrate immediately proceeded to the scene of the occurrence, where rioting is still going on.

ISLAMIA COLLEGE AT PESHAWAR.

Many Contributions Received.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, MAY 20.

It is stated that the subscriptions for the proposed Islamia College at Peshawar, continues to reach the Committee who are promoting the scheme. In the Frontier the interest is remarkable. The Afridis, a poor and small tribe, have raised Rs. 700 by a house to house collection. The Khans and people of Thana and Hashtnagar, a fine fertile country, are collecting money and contributions are coming from even further afield. The Khyber Rifles have contributed the handsome sum of Rs. 3,500.

The leading Mullahs in Peshawar City, have pronounced to favour of the scheme from their pulpits and this will influence the Mussalman religionists on both sides of the border.

HOWRAH SUICIDE CASE.

Further Evidence at Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

The Magistrate of Howrah yesterday, resumed further enquiry into the death of Miss De La Croire.

Mr. Hannyburn, Deputy Station Superintendent, deposed that the ticket-examiner, Kelly, reported that an unknown lady had given him information of the illness of the deceased. Subsequent to the removal of the deceased to hospital, the waiting-room was searched, but nothing suspicious was found. At 6 p.m., the ayah, in charge, produced a phial containing a few drops of pale blue fluid. Mr. Kelly said that he took the unknown lady to be a friend or relative and asked her to wait until he reported the matter, but she went away towards the Howrah bridge. He would be able to identify her. The ayah said she found the phial behind a bath-tub.

After the examination of other witnesses the enquiry practically concluded except for the medical evidence. The phial will be sent to the Chemical Analyst.

The nurses of the Campbell Hospital, having heard of Finnerty's refusal to take charge of the body, raised subscriptions amongst themselves and interviewed the Magistrate who regretted his inability to countermand the orders given to the undertakers.

The funeral was held this morning at the Bantra cemetery, the burial service being read by the Rev. Mr. Miller of the Baptist Mission, the Rev. Mr. Ridsdale, Chaplain of Howrah, having refused to give Christian burial to a suicide. The police have wired to Lucknow, reporting the death of the deceased, but no reply has yet been received.

INDO-CEYLON RAILWAY.

S. I. R. Officials go to Colombo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 20.

Mr. A. Muirhead, agent to the S. I. Railway and Mr. J. T. Lewis, Chief Engineer, have proceeded to Colombo, to confer with the General Manager of the Ceylon Government Railway, in connection with various matters which have to be settled when the Danushkodi-Mannar Service is opened.

On their return to India, they will probably come via Mannar to see what progress has been made with the construction by the Ceylon Government of the extension from Madwantchi, a junction with the Jaffna line.

Contracts have been placed in England, for girders for the viaduct from Mantapam to Pamban, and the work will be pushed on.

THE PANCHAYET SYSTEM.

Experiment in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

The Eastern Bengal and Assam Government is making serious attempts to revive the the ancient Panchayet or Village Arbitration system.

The experiment is being tried in the District of Barisal. The whole district has been divided into numerous centres with a number of villages forming a union for a Panchayetship. Mr. S. C. Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the task of appointing the proper persons as Panchayets in each union. Mr. Gupta is now touring in the interior, consulting respectable persons in every village with a view to select the best men for the post.

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

Pre-emption Bench Formed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 20.

A special bench has been consistituted in the Allahabad High Court to hear pre-emption cases and has begun its sittings, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Richards and Mr. Justice Tudball being the Judges. The object of the pre-emption bench is to secure uniformity in its decisions in this kind of litigation. One important question decided was as to the effect of imperfect partition and the use of the word *khata* in *wapbularz*. Their Lordships were of opinion that imperfect partition did not relieve the co-sharers from their joint and several liabilities to pay revenue to the Government, but amongst themselves the co-sharers in the same *khata*, or those having joint account were entitled to preference over each co-sharer in another *khata* under the terms of *wapbularz*.

DEATH OF HON'BLE MR. JOSHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 21.

The death occurred in the city yesterday after a short but painful illness of Rao Bahadur Ganesh Vaskarsh Joshi, a member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor. The deceased was well known both as a politician and writer and before retiring from the Government employment had filled positions of headmaster at several places notably Nasik, Satara, Sholapur and Poona. He was elected to the Reformed Legislative Council a year or two ago and had usefully identified himself with the various questions of public utility. The deceased was sixty years of age at the time of his death. His funeral was largely attended.

VACCINATION IN FRONTIER PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 21.

It is reported that in Chitral people have taken kindly to vaccination and in the Kurrum and Tochi Agencies considerable increase occurred last year in the number of children dealt with. In the Kurrum, trans-border the Pathans brought many of their children to be vaccinated and in Tochi the people relaxed suspicion which they had hitherto shewed.

DEATH OF AN INDIGO PLANTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.):

RANGOON, MAY 21.

On the arrival of the steamer "Katoria" from Coromandel Coasts yesterday, report was made of the death on Friday night of Mr E H Hodge, 52 years old, known as a wealthy indigo planter. He was seen lying dead by the butler of the steamer on his deck-chair who went to wake him in for coffee in the morning.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MAY 18.

After the recent sharp shower of rain accompanied by thunder and lightning and hail, clouds seemed to gathered only to disperse and tantalise. Judging from to-day's indications, local weather prophets predict an early burst of the monsoon even before the autocrat of the trade-winds declares himself in the Orient. With all this welcome prospect, the heat has increased in intensity making the days frightfully warm and the night correspondingly still and sultry. The small-pox epidemic has not abated and cholera cases also are reported. This being so, the enormous arrival into the City of cart-loads of mangoes from the outlying districts daily, is anything but quieting. The Municipality scould insist on the immediate destruction of over-ripe fruits, which, being cheap, are bought—sometimes picked up for nothing on the streets—and devoured by the poor.

Dr. Ismatulla, at one time belonging to the Indian Medical Service, has since developed into an actual Hercules and is proclaimed the "Indian Lion." At the recent Allahabad Exhibition, he gave his performances and won unprecedented encomiums for physical strength and prowess. Even that Indian Sandow—whose name I forget—refused to wrestle with him after offering a challenge. Dr. Ismatulla is now in our midst and will shortly exhibit his marvellous feats of strength within the precincts of the late Nawab Moshin-ul-Mulk's bungalow, otherwise known as Pestonji Kote or the late Cosmopolitan Hotel, near by where the Bombay Parsi Theatrical Company are giving their performance. The record-weight carried by any athlete up to-date is believed to be something under 540 lbs! but the "Indian Lion" does 651 lbs, with apparent ease. He is less than 6 feet in height but possesses a remarkable, physique—literally, all muscle. A few days ago, he stopped to a standstill on the Secunderabad tank bund a mail-phaeton drawn by two powerful Australian horses belonging to a British officer, by laying hold of it from behind while at a fast speed. This feat, it must be said was done by request. Yesterday, the "Indian Lion" was to have stopped an elephant in motion by catching on to its tail. If he had succeeded, it would remind one of the Herculean feat performed by a Fakir's son during the reign of H. H. Afzal-ud-Dowlah.

The Hon'ble the Resident has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel A. Lempriere, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, a Lay Trustee of Holy Trinity Church at Bolarum vice Colonel Deitz, who has left the station.

A notification in Hyderabad Residency Orders states that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made by State Agency for a line of Railway on the metre gauge from Khandwa, a station on the G. I. P. Railway, via Akola and Basein to Hingoli, the terminus of the Purna-Hingoli metre gauge railway, at present under construction by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, a distance of about 200 miles.

Major Mincnin has come in and taken charge of the office of First Assistant to the Resident, replacing r. Glancey, who succeeds Mr. Casson-Walker as Assistant Minister of H. H. the Nizam's Government. In the re-arrangement that followed, Mr. Hyderi has been made Home Secretary, Mr. Nand Lal Sd, Financial Secretary, and Mr. Syed Ahmed, Deputy (pro tem, officiating) Accountant-General The last named, in view of his vast experience, might remain the full-fledged Accountant-General till such time as the Pensionable Age Rule affects him. It was a short-sighted policy to have thrust on Mr. Hyderi a Judicial portfolio, as he is more or less a finance expert. But it is said he could not play second to Mr. Glancey, who is his junior in the British Service. Perhaps so. Yet the fact remains that the latter is a covenanted Civil Servant with a special training in finance. In the old sentimental age it passed muster that each second should be heir to his first. But, though comparisons are odious, I might hazard the opinion that in these matter-of-fact days that sentiment is untenable. As it is the best horse that wins the race, the best calibre must be put on the ladder top, the devil taking the hindmost. If this principle were adhered to, and the system of son succeeding father without the required mental and physical acquirements be abandoned, all the world over a better condition of things would prevail and there would be no need of reform of Lords or Commons.

WAGNER'S MEMOIRS.

Story of a Trance.

Although Wagner was ever known to be a fantastic and a dreamer, his autobiography throws new lights on his character, and we learn of his strong inclination to the mystic, end almost at times to the demoniac. We see it in the fascination "Der Freischutz exercised over him in early childhood, and later came the overwhelming effect of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. He tells of an experience at Spezia in September, 1853.

Sick and exhausted, he tried in vain to sleep on his hard couch, but finally sank into a kind of trance:

"Suddenly I seemed to be sinking in swift-running water. The rushing of the water took on the musical sound of an E flat major chord, which was tossed hither and thither by the waves, and continually breaking up into melodious variations of ever-increasing movement, yet never losing the perfect harmony of the chord, which by its pertinacity, appeared to wish to impart some infinite signification to the element in which I was sinking. With the sensation of waves roaring high above my head, I awoke in a fright from the trance. Then I immediately recognised that the orchestral produce to "Das Rheingold," which had long been in me, but which I had never been able to properly find, had arisen."

Of the "Sturm and Drang" period, Wagner states that he had in April, 1857, found rest for the first time after bitter circumstances.

Gazing from his window into the spring sunshine he remembered it was Good Friday. The connection of this fact with the recollection of Wolfram's "Parsifal" took possession with such force that he immediately constructed and sketched the entire drama.

A description of misery of his union with Minna Planer and his years of poverty in Paris rend the reader's heart. Once he walked from his poor dwelling at Meudon to Paris, to beg or borrow 5f. but was forced to return the long and weary way without it. When however, a butcher or a baker could be prevailed upon to give them credit: everything was rosy for the moment.

Wagner gives ample evidence of his well-known good-natured humour in the description of the people who played a part in his life. There is the fat Kapellmeister Polenz, who conducted Beethoven's Ninth Symphony with the cheerfulness of a Haydn scherzo, and a Leipzig fellow-student who was physically so terribly strong that nobody ventured to tell him how stupid he was; and there is a corpulent bass singer of the Magdeburg Opera, who made love to his manager's wife in order to get his salary paid punctualey. Among the friends who understood and assisted the struggling young musician most was the famous singer, Frau Schroder-Devrient, whose dramatic greatness inspired his idea of Senta in "The Flying Dutchman," and to whom Wagner repeatedly and warmly acknowledges his deep debt of gratitude.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged between Charles G. F. Davidson., Royal Art., youngest son of the late Mr. George James Dadrison of Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, and Estelle May Gordon, second daughter of Col. E. Barry Bishop, late 3rd (Queen Alexandra's Own) Gurkha Rifles.

The engagement is announced of Lieut-Col. A. G. G. Elton, late the Connaught Rangers and Alice Maud Beaumont, widow of Mr. Seymour Augustus Beaumont, and daughter of Major-Gen. Sir Oliver Newmarch, K. C. S. I.

Major R. L. Morris, Indian Army, eldest son of General Morris, of Beam, Torrington, North Devon, is to be married to the Hon. Norah Strutt, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Belper.

The marriages of Hugh Hobhouse Jenkyns, I. C. S., elder son of the Rev. John Jenkyns, of Steeple Court, Botley, and Violet Winifred, second daughter of the Rev. A. H. Austen Leigh, vicar of Wargrave, will take place on June 14 at Wargrave.

Public baths for dogs have been opened at Munich.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Bombay Gymkhana.

The Inter-club match played on the Marine Lines on Saturday between the Bombay Gymkhana Team and the Old Crocks, ended in a win for the latter by four goals to one. The Gymkhana scored during the first half through a penalty kick given against Watts for hands. In the second half the Old Crocks took charge of the game and ran out easy winners as stated.

The teams were as follows :—

Gymkhana :—Lewin, (Goal); Dean and Remington; Barrett, Cupper, and Roger; Baker, Drake, Kennedy, Kerr and Morrison.

Old Crocks:—Lowndes (Goal); Watts, and A. N. Other; Onslow, Sim and Nicholson; Murray Ralston, Vidal, Stileman and Sharpe.

SWIMMING IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

The Calcutta Swimming Club opened its season on Friday evening with a 100 feet novices handicap. There were five entries, the winner covering the distance in 25 seconds.

MYSORE BIRTHDAY POLO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 21.

The following teams have entered for the Mysore Birthday Polo Tournament to be played during the coming race week :—A and B teams of 14th Hussars, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, the Cameron Highlanders, the 20th Deccan Horse, the Poona Horse, and the Mysore Silledar Regiment.

POLO PONY STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 21.

Last evening a valuable polo pony insured for Rs. 2,800 belonging to Mr. H. Hunt, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., was struck by lightning on the race maidan. The syce leading the animal was severely shaken and the rider who was a short distance away also felt the effect of the shock at the same time.

"THE BLUES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—An English paper says that "people who are down in luck suffer from 'the blues.' I really do not see why this name should be given to cast-down, disquieted souls, for blue is the colour of gladness. The melancholy mind is darkened, dreary and sombre, like the shade in a Rembrandt painting. It is strange that the men who feel "the blues" deepest, and suffer from it most, are the most joyful and humorous people, though sometimes their

"Tears and laughter closely are allied,
"And thin partitions do their bounds divide."

It is the speaker who has the power to make one laugh; the speaker most likely to cause one to cry. When the famous clown, Grimaldi, asked a physician, to whom he was unknown, what he must do to banish "the blues," he was told to go and see Grimaldi, and laugh and grow merry. "I am Grimaldi!" was the clown's answer. President Lincoln was rebuked by certain of his advisers for indulging in humorous stories while the country was wrestling for its life. It was not becoming, they said; and he answered that he told them to keep off an overpowering sadness, for there were times in his life when, if any soul in perdition felt more wretched than himself, he pitied it. Perhaps the reason why men of great humour and excessive lightness of heart are saddened and oppressed by periods of gloom, is that otherwise they could have no pity or sympathy for their suffering neighbours, and could not, indeed, understand the dark side of human nature, for "the eye never sees so clearly as when washed by a tear." Some of our great poets have had this melancholy understanding. I find in Shelley :—

"Out of the day and night
A joy has taken flight."

In Wordsworth :—

"But yet I know where'er I go
That there hath passed away a glory from the earth."

And Lord Tennyson says :—

"The tender grace of a day that is dead
Will never come back to me."

There are a number of causes which may produce that unhappy state of the mind called "the blues;" and whenever we receive a visit from those "old acquaintances," cold and fever, there is sure to come with them their unpleasant shadow, "the blues." No doubt it was for this reason that poor Florence Nightingale urged that the sick-chamber should be "as cheerful as a bridal party." As I have said Sir, blue is the colour of gladness; and why people who are down in luck "should necessarily suffer from "the blues,' is a problem I am at a loss to solve."—Yours, etc.,

R. W. M.

LABOUR DAY IN PARIS.

Labour Day once again provided the Parisian with his favourite spectacle, and throughout May 1 the streets of Paris were gay with uniforms. The labour leaders announce with triumph that never before have so many men been idle on this day, and reckon their numbers at 100,000. The workman in every country is glad to take any excuse for a holiday, and those of Paris regard May 1 as a day of rest. A meeting was held in the morning at the Bourse du Travail. The usual inflammatory language was used, the "Internationale" sung, and the men on leaving had the traditional skirmish with the police, who called the troops to their assistance and soon dispersed the mob. The great event of the day, however, was to be the mass meetings in the Place de la Concorde and the Place des Invalides. Here, according to the Union of the Syndicates of the Seine, the demonstration would not interfere with traffic, an idea which M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, with good reason refused to share. At two o'clock the "travailleurs conscient" were to meet in these squares and march thence to the forty meetings arranged for them. Unfortunately for the demonstration the great majority of workmen taking holiday preferred to spend the day in amusing themselves, but their place was taken by troops and spectators anxious to see the soldiers, and quite willing to witness a row. There were crowds on the Madaleine Steps, and they had a really fine view. The Rue Royale was bright with the helmets and breastplates of Cuirassiers, while the Place de la Concorde was packed with the troops—Chasseurs, Zouaves and Cuirassiers—guarding every space of open ground where a crowd could gather and leaving only the pavement and road-way clear. The police were present in force moving on the crowds of sightseers and hustling the bad characters who were mixed with them. The eglantine, the revolutionary flower was conspicuously rare, though the peaceful "muguet" the lily of the valley, which is always sold in the streets on May 1, was in many buttonholes.

However, a certain number of revolutionaries at last appeared and with the aid of a number of spectators began to form a crowd. First the police charged with their fists, then the Cavalry spurred their horses forward. A few heads were broken and a police inspector was stabbed in the back, probably by an apache. Happily the wound is not regarded as serious. Another police officer was stunned by a blow from a cudgel. Somewhere in the outskirts of the crowd, a revolver was fired without doing any damage. A number of arrests were made, and the cavalry kept patroling the square and making occasional charges until the crowd dispersed. In the Place des Invalides there was an equally imposing display of military force and some unimportant collisions with the police and troops occurred. Every point of vantage in the centre of Paris was occupied by the troops.

The usual Socialist celebrations took place in Munich, Dresden, Cologne, another German towns—in every case, according to the reports received without disturbance of any kind.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY WHEAT.

The final memorandum on the wheat crop in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States for the season, 1910-11.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1908-09, the area under wheat in the territories included in this forecast has represented some 8·4 per cent of the total area under the crop in whole India.

During the same period the irrigated wheat area in British territory has averaged 12·4 in the Presidency and 81·5 per cent. in Sind. The ratios this year are 13·6 and 57·7 per cent. respectively.

Estimates up to 1st May.

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under wheat as under:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency ...	1,211,700	474,200
Sind ...	515,000	29,400
Total ...	1,726,700	503,600
Total ...	2,230,300 acres.	

2·7 per cent. below last year's area; 1·9 per cent. over the average of the past 10 years; 20·4 per cent. below the average of the 10 years excluding famine years.

In the Presidency, Panch Mahals, West Khandesh; Ahmednagar and Bijapur alone show some increase over last year's area owing to favourable late rains. There has been on the other hand a considerable decline in Gujarat owing to deficient late rains in the north and to their excess in the south. Elsewhere the decrease is small and is mostly due to devotion of larger area to cotton and other crops and to excessive rain at sowing time in places. In Sind wheat occupied smallar area in Karachi, owing to lands being too wet for sowing. Elsewhere sowings were extended under favourable inundation and good rains.

The following table compares for British districts the area under wheat during the past 5 years with the gross area cropped during the decennial period preceding the famine and subsequent years:—

Year.	Gross area cropped.	Percentage of gross to average cropped area.	Area under Wheat.	Percentage of wheat to gross area.
Average of 10 years ending	Acres.		Acres.	
1895-96 ...	28,000,000	100·0	2,300,000	8·3
1905-06 ...	26,416,000	94·4	1,703,000	6·4
1906-07 ...	29,244,000	104·4	1,907,800	6·5
1907-08 ...	27,742,000	99·1	1,684,300	6·1
1908-09 ..	28,945,000	103·4	1,773,600	6·5
1909-10 ...	29,127,000	104·0	1,779,100	6·1
1910-11 ..	...	...	1,726,700	...

As observed before, the variations are governed entirely by the exigencies of the season and of rotation.

Season.—There was no rain in December, and the fall in January was light and partial and confined to south Gujarat and north Deccan only. Earlier rains however were ample and the crop throve well everywhere till the end of January. But in the beginning of February, there were severe cold and frost which affected the late sown crop in Gujarat and north and east Deccan turning out shrivelled grain in places. There was some rain in March in Gujarat and Karnatak and in parts of Deccan but it was too late to be of any use. Cloudy weather has induced rust on the wet crop in places. In north Gujarat and parts of Kathiawar and Baroda, the dry crop has been estimated to yield 50 to 75 per cent. of the normal and wet one between 65 to 110 per cent. Elsewhere in Gujarat, the yield ranges between 85 to 115 per cent. of the normal. The wet crop in north, west and south Deccan is reportd to have yielded between 85 to 125 per cent. and in east Deccan between 50 to 80 per cent. The dry crop in east Deccan, ranges between 35 to 75 per cent.; elsewhere it has yielded between 80 to 120 per cent. In the Karnatak both the wet and dry crop yields range between 100 to 125 per cent. in Belgaum and Bijapur and 85 to 100 per cent. in Dharwar and the Southern Maratha Country States. In Sind, the yield is reported to be about half the normal in Hyderabad, Karachi and Thar and Parkar elsewhere it is between 60 to 85 per cent. of the normal. In the Presidency, the harvesting of the dry crop commenced from the middle of February, and that of the wet one a month later. In Sind the crop was harvested in the beginning of April. These are the usual dates.

Irrigated area.—In the Presidency 165,600 acres in British districts and 222,400 acres in Native States were assisted by irrigation. In Sind, 297,400 acres in British districts and 25,400 acres in the Khairpur State were similarly treated.

Outturn.—As a net result the total estimated outturn for the year works out as under :—

	British Districts. Tons.	Native States. Tons.
Presidency ...	305,700	159,000
Sind ...	121,900	11,300
Total ...	427,600	170,300
Total ...	597,100 tons.	

2·6 per cent. over last year's area; 27·4 per cent. over the average of the past 10 years; 18·1 per cent. below the average of the 10 years excluding famine years.

Of the total outturn 29 per cent. is credited to the British districts and Native States of Gujarat, 27 per cent. to the Deccan, 21 per cent. to the Karnatak and the rest to Sind.

Food-stocks of former harvests.—These are nowhere reported to be plentiful.

Prices.—The prices of food-grains have generally ruled lower than last year though they are higher than the normal.

BOMBAY LINSEED.

The final memorandum on the linseed and rapeseed crops of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States for the season 1910-11.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1908-9 the areas under linseed and rapeseed crops, in the British Territories included in this forecast represent some 8 and 1·4 per cent. respectively of the total areas under these crops in British India.

(Estimates up to 1st May.)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under these oilseeds at :—

	Linseed. Acres.	Rapeseed. Acres.
British Districts ...	166,700	66,600
Native States ...	11,400	84,600
Total...	178,100	151,200

33 per cent. over last year's area; 21 per cent. below the decennial average; 3 per cent. below last year's area; 26 per cent. over the decennial average.

Linseed.—The crop has been grown to a larger extent than last year under the stimulus of late rains except in places where preference was given to cotton or wheat. The crop has on the whole fared well except in parts of east Deccan where it suffered through excessive cold and frost. Cloudy weather induced disease in places. The outturn of the crop ranges between 50 to 100 per cent. in the north, west and south Deccan. In the east Deccan it lies between 30 to 60 per cent. In the Karnatak the crop is reported to have yielded between 100 to 125 per cent. in Belgaum and Bijapur to 75 per cent. in Dharvar. The crop was harvested in the beginning of February as usual.

Rapeseed.—The crop was grown to a smaller extent in Gujarat owing partly to deficiency of late rains and partly to preference given to cotton. In Sind the area extended under the stimulus of favourable inundation in Karachi, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar. Elsewhere the decrease is attributed to the cultivation of other crops. The outturn in Gujarat varies from 58 per cent. of the normal in Baroda to 85 per cent. in Ahmedabad. In Sind it is reported at half the normal in Karachi, Larkana and Thar and Parkar and about two-thirds of it elsewhere. The crop was harvested in the middle of February, in the Presidency and a month later in Sind.

Outturn.—The total outturn of the two oilseeds comes to :—

	Linseed. Tons.	Rapeseed. Tons.
British Districts ...	24,200	9,800
Native States ...	1,600	15,400
Total...	25,100	25,200

99 per cent. over last year's outturn; 174 per cent. over the decennial average; 24 per cent. below last year's outturn; 34 per cent. over the decennial average.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from page 4.)

Why; the Moslems would as soon put a knife in your back as look at you if they thought you had been guilty of such an act. Our particular excavation work has been carried on in the neighbourhood of the Pool of Siloam, and that is a considerable distance away—perhaps half a mile—from the Mosque of Omar. As to what we have discovered, I am not in a position to give the results of our researches, but you may flatly deny that we have been guilty of any desecration, and we certainly have not got the Ark of the Covenant the Censor and other sacred vessels and treasures which are said to have been "stolen." Our work has been carried out with the consent of the Turkish Government with whom we have been and still are on quite friendly terms. We should not dream of doing anything to offend the susceptibilities of devout Moslems.

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

It was easy to foresee that the postponement of the visit of King Peter to the Emperor Francis Joseph would furnish the occasion desired by the Radical elements in Austria-Hungary and Servia, beginning attacks on all sides. A report from Belgrade that it was from the Servian Government that King Peter's refusal to pay the visit originated, is emphatically contradicted by the authorities here. The Organ of the Vienna Foreign Office states, in a leading article, that it was exclusively consideration for the Emperor's health which occasioned the postponement of the intended journey of King Peter. The paper further remarks that this sole reason for the delay will be patent to the whole world, and it will be shown that relations between the Dual Monarchy and Servia are entirely correct when King Peter arrives later in Vienna, as will shortly be the case. The report published in certain Vienna papers to the effect that King Peter will shortly abdicate is declared in competent quarters here to be without foundation. The personality of King Peter is in no wise affected by the Vienna incident although a Government crisis is likely to arise in Servia, owing to differences between the Premier, M. Pasitch, and the Foreign Minister, M. Milovanovitch.

THE ALIENS BILL.

The House of Commons was engaged on April 28 in debating the Aliens Bill.

Mr. Goulding, who moved the second reading in a speech which exhibited neither party rancour nor anti-Semitic prejudice, referred at the outset to the battle and sieze in Sidney Street in the early part of this year. Public opinion, he offirmed, demanded that the law in regard to aliens should be strengthened, in order that there might be no repetition of events so humiliating and perilous. There were several classes of undesirable aliens whose immigration ought to be prevented. There were the Anarchists, there were the aliens who had been expelled from the country and who came back and there were the aliens who undersold and ousted British labour. In his Bill he proposed that every alien immigrant, subject to inspections under the Act of 1905, should be required to register his place of abode. This would assist the police to frustrate attempts to evade expulsion orders. Clause 2 of the Bill gave the Home Secretary power to expel a convicted alien although the Court had not recommended his expulsion. An alien was not to be in possession of a pistol unless he had obtained a certificate authorising him to carry one, and the Customs officers and police were to have power to disarm an immigrant. The sixth clause would prevent employers from importing alien labour unless fair rates of wages as determined under the Trade Boards Act or under the fair wages clause were to be paid. Every ship bringing an alien immigrant to this country was to be liable to inspection.

Sir G. Doughty seconded the motion.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was very emphatic in his condemnation of the Bill, which he pronounced to be already dead. No doubt Clause 6 was intended to inveigle his party into voting with Mr. Goulding but they were not to be entrapped. They took the ground that they would agreed to no legislation that would destroy the right of asylum, and that was what this Bill would do. The Bill was not only bad in its civic aspect, but failed on the industrial side, for it would not give British workingmen any protection in disputes with their employers. Foreign black-legs would still be imported.

Mr. Churchill, amid cries of "No" from the Labour benches, recommended the House to allow the Bill to be sent to a Grand Committee for consideration, together with his own measure, but he said that on the motion for the second reading members would be left free to vote as they pleased, and that the Ministerial Whips would not be put on. Criticising the contents of the Bill, he declared that the proposals as to registration would be impracticable and futile. A criminal alien who took a first class ticket would be able to escape all inconvenience. He was, however, of opinion that the registration of resident aliens in our naval ports and military harbours might be useful. If any ship conveying a single immigrant was to be considered to be an immigrant ship under the Act of 1905, it would become necessary to set up at eight addional ports a most elaborate and costly machinery. He was in sympathy with the object of the promoters as far as the expulsion of criminal aliens was concerned, but he held that better means to secure this object was provided in his Bill. As to the possession of pistols by aliens there was something approaching to general agreement. It had been suggested that the restrictions to be imposed should be applied generally throughout the country, and this was worthy of consideration. An opportunity for discussing the matter would arise in Committee on the Pistols Bill. The hon. member's proposal that aliens should be paid fair rates of wages was excellent in principle, but he was confident that it could not be carried out. There was, however, a good deal in the demand that employers should be prevented from importing aliens in order to break a strike, and he would be prepared to support provisions designed to render it impossible for and employer to bring in a large number of foreigners in a time of trade dispute. To prevent their importation in twos and threes would be feased, not be feasible. While he did not recommend the House to reject the measure he intimated that he thought the best part of it was its title, which would enable amendments to be moved which might be excluded under the Govermeut measure.

Mr. Long had heard the Home Secretary's speech with satisfaction, for it showed that he had been converted to a belief in the utility of the Act passed in 1905 by the Unionist Government.

In order to ensure that the Bill should not be talked out, Mr. Goulding moved the closure.

The amendment for the rejection of the measure having been defeated by 112 votes to 87, the Bill was read a second time, and a motion to refer it to Committee of the whole House was negatived.

Mr. Churchill asked for a second reading for his Bill also, but objection was taken by Sir F. Banbury and the stage was deferred.

£ 5,100 FOR A LETTER.

Germany has to deplore the loss of one of her most precious historical documents, which has been swallowed up by the omniverous collection of Mr. Pierpont Morgan. It is the famous letter which Luther wrote to the Emperor Charles V. from Friedberg, in Hesse, on April 28, 1521, two days after his departure from the Diet of Worms. In it he recapitulates the course of proceedings at that gathering, so momentous for the future of Christianity, defends his attitude, and repeats the decisive words. "It would not become me, and would not be just or permissible, to deny the word of God, and so recall my little book," unless "errors which as some maintain, are contained in it, are to be punished with Divine evangelical and prophetical writing." He further says. "In a Christian spirit, I humbly offer that, should anything therein be proved to be erroneous, I would recall everything, and be first to fling my little book into the fire, burn it, and stamp it under foot." Finally, he pronounces the evangelical confession, and cites the Scriptures in its defence.

A few days after writing this letter Luther was seized on a journey and conveyed to Wartburg. The epistle never reached the addressee, as no one dared deliver to the monarch such a challenge from a man who had been laid under the ban of the Empire. This autographical treasure was bought on behalf of Mr. Morgan by Marinis, of Florence, for £5,100. Herr Marfels, of Berlin, was the bidder who carried it up to this figure at Boerner's saleroom, Leipzig, where it was disposed of. £ o

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FLOWER PERFUMES.

"Who loves a garden still his Eden keeps," but there are days when the loveliest garden is bare, when the summer blossoms have faded, when the gay colours and fragrant scents remain but as memories, and we sigh with regret for those perfume-laden hours. Most of us remember as children how we sought to manufacture scent from flowers, hearing from our elders that it was from blossoms perfumes are made. Perhaps we gathered a handful of the sweetest-smelling blossoms, and, putting these, with water, in a bottle, imagined that a delightful scent would be the result. Alas! for childish hopes. An evil-smelling decoction was the only liquid ever obtained. Yet it is quite possible for the veriest amateur to extract scent from flowers; indeed, of late years it has become rather a fashion to adopt as a pastime this fascinating process. As a rule, any strong-scented flower will assist in distilling perfume, although some are far more satisfactory than others. Lavender, roses, and violets generally yield good results but some flowers seem to possess a most elusive scent. The best time for gathering is early on a summer's morning, and the petals should be fresh and quite dry. Should there be any dew or traces of rain on the flowers, it is better to spread them on a tray for an hour or two, and it is wisest to wait until the blossoms have become mature before picking them. Their fragrance is then in its most intense form. As soon as the flowers are gathered spread them out on a tray, and leave them for about ten minutes to dry, but take care the sun does not reach them.

PROCESS OF PREPARATION.

Whilst they are drying, get a deep flat dish, and in it place round pieces of cotton wool. Saturate these with pure olive oil; then get a glass jam jar, and make sure it is perfectly clean. Sprinkle a thin layer of powdered salt on the bottom of the jar; then put in a thin layer of flower petals. Cover them with a layer of the oil-soaked cotton wool; then sprinkle over finely with salt. Repeat this process till the jar is quite full, pressing down the contents slightly as the top is neared. Now tie down the jar very tightly with grease-proof paper, and place the jar where it will receive as much sun as possible, as it is the solar rays that cause the flowers to yield up their perfume. Leave them thus for a fortnight, and at the end of that time take off the covering of the vessel. Press the pieces of wadding very tightly together with a long handled spoon, so as to drive the perfumed oil into the body of the jar, fix a piece of fine muslin over its mouth, and let the oil filter through into another vessel. It will be found to possess a very high perfume; indeed, for toilet use, it may be advisable to dilute it. The best agent in such a case is spirits of wine, which should be thoroughly shaken up in the bottle until the tiny particles are equally distributed. The scent must now of course, be kept in bottles which are perfectly airtight. A few chips of orris-roof placed in the jars in which violet petals are being treated make a vast improvement; indeed, the strangely-shaped white tuber which is from the roots of a kind of iris, is famous for making violet powder and violet scent in particular. Far away in the Tuscan Apennines, where Vallombrosa lifts its pine-covered head, a whole district is given up to the cultivation of the orris root, and from the sunny hills of the Val d'Arno it is despatched to Florence, from whence large quantities are sent to Paris, London, and America.

ROSE LEAVES AND LAVENDER.

Rose leaves and lavender mixed together have a most delightful effect, a few petals of lavender scattered evenly over every layer of rose petals being sufficient to bring about a satisfactory result. Lavender water can be made at home, too, by mixing together one ounce of oil of lavender, one drop of musk, and one pint and a half spirit of wine. Shake thoroughly, and lay the mixture by for two days. Then shake it again, and pour off into bottles, which should be corked and sealed unless wanted for immediate use. The ancients believed strongly in the free use of sweet scents and guarded themselves against the attack of infectious disease by the use of fragrant fumigation. The cherry, laurel clove, and lavender were used by them for this purpose, so, too, were mint and thyme. Pliny named eighteen sovereign remedies made from the last, these curing everything from "the bite of poysonful spiders" to "the Applex." In "The Haven of Health," written in 1366, wild thyme is said to have a great power to drive away heaviness of mind, "to purge melancholly and splenetick humours." A good handful of orris-root soaked in spirits of wine makes an excellent toilet water. A wide-necked bottle should be chosen and filled half full with lumps of orris-root, then these should be saturated with spirits of wine, reaching to the neck of the bottle, which should be corked up. Leave the entire mixture for a week, but shake every day, then strain and pour off into small bottles and cork them tightly.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

At the Royal Academy this year portraiture monopolises a more than usually large area of wall space. While his late Majesty does not figure on canvas, many busts of him, differing most widely in facial expression, are to be found in the Sculpture Gallery. The artists have apparently wished to suit their aspects of his features and bearing to their future surroundings, and while that of Mr. Derwent Wood for the Naval and Military Club has a martial aspect, that for the Paris Chamber of Commerce, by Mr. Bruce Joy, effigies him as the Pacificator. So, too, the King and Queen have as yet only been limned in marble, the destination of their life-size statues from the hands of Messrs. Thornycroft and Frampton, being the Memorial Hall at Calcutta. Taking portraiture as a whole it may be said to be for the most part a representation of the wiles of the dressmaker, whose fashions, not always in the best taste, obtrude themselves everywhere, from the canvasses of the President downwards.

The good taste displayed in the earliest portraits in the exhibition—namely, the dainty lady in white with her dog in black, Mr. Briton Riviere, placed in charming seascape surroundings, and in the refined and most successful portrait of the Marchioness of Lansdowne in black, by Mr. J. J. Shannon, present dignified notes that very soon drop in those that follow, wherein even the accessories vie with the dressmakers' efforts in gaudy attire. To two Academicians the President has sat for portraits, and in both in what may be called semi-official attire, one by Mr. Cope being destined for the Diploma Gallery as his diploma work, Mr. Seymour Lucas in the second displaying an ability in this direction that he clearly might have achieved much earlier had he been so minded. The place of honour in the large gallery is given to the portrayal of two children, by Sir Luke Fildes, whose white muslin dresses are a marvel of technical similitude.

Perhaps the most attractive presentment in the Academy will be that of Mr. Bacon, A.R.A., of the Earl of Lonsdale, whose jovial looks well accord with the fine feathers in which he is arrayed, feathers said to have been conferred on an anc

BY THE WAY.

JOHNSON'S LONDON HOUSES.

Apropos the visit of the Lichfield pilgrims to London, in mail week the following from Boswell's "Life" (chap. 50) may be read with interest: "Finding him the other evening in a very good humour I prevailed on him to give me an exact list of his places of residence, since he entered the Metropolis as an author, which I subjoin as a note." The evening was that of Sunday, October 10, 1779. The note:—"(1) Exeter-street, off Catherine-street, Strand; (2) Greenwhich; (3) Woodstock-street, near Hanover-square; (4) Castle-street, Cavendish-square, No. 6; (5) Strand, (6) Boswell-course; (7) Strand again; (8) Bow-street; (9) Holborn; (10) Fetter-lane; (11) Holborn again; 12 Gough-square; (13) Staple Inn; (14) Gray's Inn; (15) Inner Temple-lane No. 1; (16) Johnson's-court, No. 7; (17) Bolt-court, No. 8; There ought to be no difficulty in tracing through the books of Gray's and Staple Inns, the chambers occupied by the wonderful doctor.

HISTORIC EVENT RECALLED.

The last survivor of the "Trois Glorieuses" has recently died in Paris. By his death the link with the three days' revolution in July, 1830, which led to the abdication of Charles X. is severed. "Le Pere-Lebaily," as the old man was known, was very popular in the Bastille quarter, where he was employed as a street cleaner. Notwithstanding his ninety-seven years, he would be seen winter and summer, broom in hand, at five o'clock in the morning starting for his day's labour. Every year on the Sunday of the week of the anniversary of the revolution, he would lay his floral tribute at the base of the "Colonne de Juillet."

FRENCH FOR FOREIGNERS.

A reference to Paul Verlaine, the French poet, and the English clergyman's non-Parisian accent, recalls Chaucer's lines on the "Prioresse":—

"And French she spak ful faire and fetysly,
After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe,
For French of Parys was to hire unknowe."

There is a long interval since the days of Lady Juliana Berners, and greater facilities are offered to acquire French than in the time when the Pilgrims set out from the Tabard Inn. For fourteen years the "Comite de Patronage des Etudiants Etrangers" has organised, at the University of Grenoble, instruction in French language and literature, destined specially for foreigners. During the year 1909-1910, 1,230 foreigners were enrolled at the University. The average price of boarding accommodation ranges from 110 to 150 francs a month. Students wishing to live more modestly can do so for 100 francs a month (30 francs for furnished room, 70 francs for food, including wine).

MINISTERS AND THEIR PETS.

M. Clemenceau, loved his dogs and called them his "sous prefets." Monis has a tender regard for his cats. In the midst of State affairs he will sometimes appear lost in reverie, and (says a Paris contemporary) it is his cats that he is thinking of. Recently, when engaged at a prolonged meeting of the Council which was deliberating the affairs in Morocco, he seemed to forget the business in hand, and to think aloud, for he observed, "My cats, my poor cats; they will say some misfortune has happened." M. Monillot is said to have a favourite bull-bull, and M. Briand shares his pleasure with Hector, his dog. These Ministers recall the story of Caligula and his horse.

WHERE ENGLISH PARKS FAIL.

English parks and commons are far too often utilised as open-air lodging-houses by tramps, workshirkers, and other undesirable individuals. Are these wrecks of humanity suitable sights for young ones to gaze upon, or is their vile language of a kind that young ears should drink in? Assuredly not, and on almost any open space in the Kingdom these foul-mouthed social parasites can be found. The evil does not end with the mere unsightliness of these individuals. Rather than run risks, says "A. A. P." mothers prefer to keep the youngsters in darkened alleys and unhealthy streets, where no fresh air or light can reach them. Why should these little people be deprived of the little pleasure that is open to them?

DEPOPULATION CHECKED.

Some 15 years ago Germany had to face the problem of rural depopulation. While the population of towns of over 2,000 inhabitants increased by 10,000,000 between 1871 and 1905, the population of the small country towns had fallen from 12,200,000 to 25,800,000. The people were not leaving Germany as ours are leaving the United Kingdom, but they were deserting the country for the towns. To counteract this the Government set to work to extend peasant proprietary, particularly in Eastern Germany, where large estates were most numerous. As a result the population of those districts increased. The following figures illustrate the process:—

	Inhabitants before settlement.	Inhabitants after settlement.
Nassin	182	381
Arnow	287	557
Korkenhagen	129	287
Meseckenhagen	132	283

THINKING IMPERIALLY.

Derbyshire is learning to think imperially. The proposal has been made, and favourably received, that the Derbyshire primary schools shall be put in communication with schools in the Colonies, and that twice or three times in a term Matlock or Derby shall exchange letters with, say, Wanganui, New Zealand, or Sydney, New South Wales. The scheme would be carried out under the auspices of the League of Empire, and the Derbyshire Education Committee are prepared to pay the affiliation fees in schools where it is adopted. There can be little doubt that it would have a most inspiriting effect upon the school work both in composition and in geography.

DANGERS OF THE DRINKING CUP.

Dangers that lurk in public drinking cups—soon to be banished from New York by order of the Board of Health—are shown effectively by some recent tests at Chicago's municipal laboratory. Guinea-pigs inoculated with germs from public drinking vessels sickened quickly, and one died. "The tests showed conclusively," said Dr. F. O. Tonney, who is in charge of the laboratory, "that there is grave danger to the public through the use of common cups in places. About two dozen pigs were inoculated, and all show signs of developing disease. The pig that died was inoculated with diphtheria germs taken from a drinking cup, and lived only twelve hours."

FINGER-PRINTS AS SIGNATURES.

Will the thumb-or finger-print ever replace the written signature in official documents? An American paper asks this question in all seriousness, and the answer is that it is not impossible Merchants and business men, we are told, especially bankers, are deeply interested in the question, for they see in it a means of rendering forgery impossible. A written signature may be duplicated, but a finger-print never, for no two finge-prints in the world are identical: So wide has grown this general interest that a Bill was introduced a few weeks ago in the California State Legislature having for its object the legalising of finger-prints as signatures to wills, deeds and other legal documents. Furthermore, it is proposed to establish a central bureau, where prints may be registered for future reference. With such a bureau, identification of signatures—finger-print signatures, that is—may be rendered easy. When a document, for instance, attested by finger-print, is inspected, the print may be compared with the registered print in the central bureau and its genuineness be thus established. One is told that business men in America, are already using their finger-prints in addition to, or instead of, their autographs.

A FAMOUS LAWSUIT.

Voltaire was in Berlin in 1751, and became involved in a lawsuit with a Jew named Hirschell. Coccelli was one of the judges who tried the case and kept the papers which contained autograph letters of Voltaire. The lawsuit between Voltaire and Hirschell created a sensation in its time, and it will be interesting to readers to refer to Carlyle's "Frederick the Great," where the case is given at considerable length although a good deal of additional material regarding the case had become available since Carlyle's time, the whole documents relating to it which were now in the archives in Charlottenburg having been published recently. The papers in Professor Stevenson's possession number nine. Eight of them are directly connected with the famous lawsuit. Two of them were written to Coccelli in the course of the case, and two others are of the nature of memoirs.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

ANCESTOR OF THE DOG.

The origin of the domestic dog has been a much discussed scientific problem. As a writer in the "Field" points out, it was suggested as long ago as 1877, by Professor Jeitteles, of Vienna, that the ancestor of our various breeds was the Indian wolf (canis pallipes). This view, however, was not generally received, the more usual conclusion being that more than one wild stock has been concerned in their production. But it has been recently brought forward again in the "Comptes Rendus" by Dr. E. L. Trouessart. It is there pointed out, and illustrated, that the Indian wolf differs from all other wolves, jackals, and foxes in a certain peculiarity in the skull, in which it resembles our domestic breeds. This is described as a doubled curvature of the profile caused by a marked elevation of the frontal region across the line of the eye sockets.

EARLIEST EUROPEAN DOG.

According to Dr. Trouessart, domestic dogs appeared suddenly in Europe, in what is known as the polished stone age. Their remains are found for the first time in the old pile villages in Switzerland, and in the "Kitchinmiddens" of Denmark. The former is known as the Lake Dog, and the latter as the Dog of the Bronze Age. It is contended that the dog is of Eastern origin, and came from India with it masters when that country was undergoing glaciation. The evidence that the Indian wolf had some part in the origination of our dogs is strong, but it is generally held that Darwin's evidence for a plural ancestry is overwhelming.

THE WILL-O'-THE-WISP.

A new explanation of that curious phenomenon the Ignis fatuus, or Will-o'-the-wisp, is suggested by a writer in "Country Life." Various explanations of the these strange moving lights, usually seen in marshy places, have been offered. Kirby and Spence, for example, suggested luminous insect. Since, however, our only luminous insect is the glow-worm, and the female, the real light-bearer, is wingless, this explanation can hardly be accepted. The most usually received explanation is that the lights are due to the ignition of marsh gas, which is often abundant in stagnant water, and in marshy places. The objections to this solution are, first, that it does not explain how the gas becomes ignited. Secondly, an ignited jet of gas would be stationary, whereas an essential feature of the will-o'-the-wisp is that it flits about from place to place.

MAY BE A LUMINOUS OWL.

Pointing out that there is no real proof that the Ignis fatuus is due to marshy exhalations, the above writer suggests luminous owls as the probable explanation. A luminous barn owl flitting above a marshy place in search of frogs, &c., would give all the phenomena of an erratically moving light. And of recent years many observations of luminous owls have been recorded. The same thing appears to occur in other birds. Some herons, for example, are said to be assisted in their fishing by the luminosity of their breast feathers. Linnæus, it is noted, named the barn owl Strix flammea, and no reason can be assigned for the second name, which means flaming, or fiery, unless we suppose the Swedish naturalist had noticed the bird's occasional luminosity. As to the cause of the luminosity, Mr. R. Lydekker is quoted: "Barn-owls are sometimes distinctly luminous at night, probably owing to their plumage having come into contact with phosphorescent bacteria developed in the decaying wood of their nesting resorts."

GIBRALTAR DEW-PONDS.

The subjet of the dew-ponds on the Downs has been much discussed. It is interesting to find that similar ponds are constructed on the rock of Gibraltar. In making them a hollow in the ground is lined with dry straw on which is placed a layer of clay. This cools rapidly, and on a clear night dew is copiously deposited. It is found that a layer of asphalt or Portland cement under the straw improves the pond. Wood is sometimes used instead of straw, and the clay replaced by iron. These dew-ponds are used as a source of drinking water.

"SNOW-SHOES" OF GROUSE.

In the "Annals of Natural History," Mr. A. H. Clark refers to the curious so-called "snow-shoes" of the ruffed grouse (Bonasa umbellata). These are developed in winter by the growth of two rows of scutes on either side of each toe. In this way the area of the foot is increased by as much again. "Thus a bird walking about in the winter brings to bear only half as much weight in any given spot as the same bird in summer, and is thereby enabled to tread securely upon slightly compacted snow."

IMMUNITY OF DUCK FROM SERPENT VENOM.

Experiments by M. Billard and Maublan recorded in the "Comptes Rendus" of the Biological Society of Paris, show that the common duck exhibits a remarkable indifference to the venom of the viper. They also find that the owl is similarly immune. Two of these, badly bitten on the feet, did not seem much worse. M. Billard also finds that the domestic cat has almost complete immunity as regards the viper.

ORIGIN OF BOGHEAD COAL.

Certain coals of the boghead variety have been explained as the result of the accumulation of masses of seaweed, and have hence been called Algal Coals. A recent investigation of such Algal coals by Mr. E. C. Jeffrey leads him to reject this explaination of their origin. By a special process of preparation by the use of concentrated acids, alkalis, he has been able to take microtome-sections of the coal. On examining such sections, he finds that the organisms in them are not, as supposed by Renault, Bertrand, and others, colonies of gelatinous algæ. They are, in fact, the spores of Vascular cryptogams. This result applies also to petroleum and similar substances. Petroleum products have been mainly derived, it is contended, from the waxy and resinous spores of such plants laid down in shallow lakes during the coal period. These deposits took the form of Cannel coal boghead, or bituminous shale, according to the nature of the spores and the admixture of earthy matter. From these substances petroleum is distilled by heat and pressure. Mr. Jeffrey's results are given in the "Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences."

THE "ORIGIN OF LIFE."

In his "Origin of Life" that indefatigable veteran Dr. Bastian recounts the experiments made between 1906-1910 with certain superheated saline solutions in hermitically sealed vessels. He claims that the results substantiate the conclusions to which he came in the early seventies anent the "de novo" origin of living matter—the doctrine of Archebiosis, to which Huxley later gave the name of Abiogenesis. Unfortunately for Dr. Bastian's peace of mind, the experts do not recognise the decisive character of experiment and ignore his labours. He is naturally rather sore with the Royal Society, of which he is a Senior Fellow, and this appears from the remarks on the subject under the circumstances no intemperate that appear in the Foreword. However, he comforts himself with the reassertion that his experiment are "irresistible," and that the opposition of bacteriologists shows signs of breaking down. It is a pathetic situation.

The annual emigration statistics for Ireland, published in mail week, show that 32,923 people left the country during 1910, an increase of 3,693 on the previous year.

Mme. Kudasheff, the widow of a Cossack colonel who is riding on horseback from Harbin to St. Petersburg, arrived recently at Nijni Novgorod safe and well. Her mount is in excellent condition.

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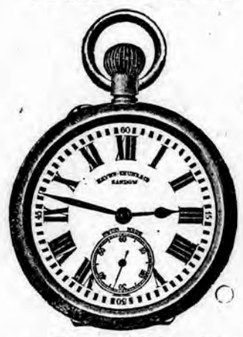

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Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Rheumatism

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DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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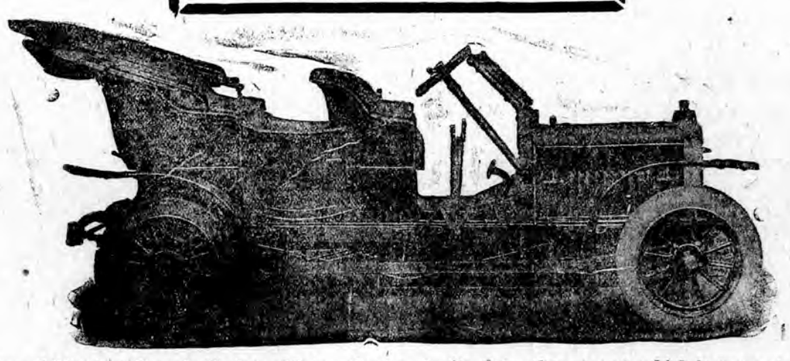

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CERTIFICATE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure to say that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

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CERTIFICATE.

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The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

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